The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY JULY 16 1896. XXXV—NO. 18

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns on, Proprietors, manufacturers of a r quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer ss, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Structures.

GROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. house in Atwater's Block, Exchange et.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

We're keeping right at this

shelf emptying

—it's got to be a clean, clear job, and there is nothing like prices, when you've got choice goods to sell, to do wonders in that way—and it's nice goods, choice styles and quality we're asking attention to—this store steers clear of every other kind—as sampes will plainly show—

—you never had a chance to make money easier

—we say that with confidence.

We'll tell about only six things this time and trust to your interest in your own pocketbook to write and find out about any other goods that's more to your liking—the samples will go to you quick enough when you let us know you want them—people here to do nothing else.

3,000 yards choice Fancy Silks, 50c a yard—stripes with checks between—dollar silks like these for half price is convincing evidence of advantage for you if you'll see samples.

New Japanese Plaid Silks at 25c.

Sheer Dainty Organdies, 25c ones—white grounds with ⅛ or ¼ inch solid colored stripes: blue, yellow, green, violet or brown—15c.

Good and pretty **American Organdies, 10c, 12½c, 15c.**

Largest line **Imported Organdies at 30c**

White Nansook—medium sized check 5c.

Armure Chevio tes—30 inches wide, solid blue or pink, 5c.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Summer Homes.

In the lake regions of Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, there are hundreds of charming localities pre-eminently fitted for summer homes. Nearly all are located on or near lakes which have not been fished out. These resorts are easily reached by railway and range in variety from the "full dress for dinner" to the flannel-shirt costume for every meal. Among the list are names familiar to many of our readers as the perfection of northern summer resorts. Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of interest are within a short distance from Chicago or Milwaukee, and none of them are so far away from the "busy marts of civilization" that they cannot be reached in a few hours of travel, by frequent trains, over the finest road in the northwest—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. A description of the principal resorts, with list of summer hotels and boarding houses, and rates for board, will be sent free on application to Wm. Kelly, jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, 48 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Pass the good word along the line. Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

HIS SILVER TONGUE.

Speech That Won Bryan the Nomination.

REPLY TO SENATOR HILL.

An Eloquent Defense of the Platform.

His Views on Finance, the Income Tax, Tenure of Office, the Tariff and Business—He Declares He Is Ready to Meet the Gold Standard Men on Every Point.

Here is the speech by W. J. Bryan in the national convention at Chicago that made him famous and that nominated him for the presidency:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

I would be presumptuous indeed to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity.

When this debate is concluded, a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration, and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is an atom—he is born, he acts, he dies—but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle.

Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out as this issue has been by the voters themselves. On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue, concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party.

Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief and declaring that if successful they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country.

In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth.

Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York [Senator Hill]. But we knew that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. I say it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side.

The gentleman who just preceded (Governor Russell) spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the state of Massachusetts. But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the state of Massachusetts. When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course.

We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of the business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain. The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured in the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world.

We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy pioneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have erected schoolhouses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country.

It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We beg no longer. We entreat no more. We petition no more. We defy them.

The gentleman from Wisconsin has said he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson to stand as Jackson stood against the encroachments of aggrandized wealth.

They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which rest Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet those conditions.

They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here. That is a new idea. They criticise us for our criticism of the supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticised; we have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticisms, read the dissenting opinions of the court. That will give you criticisms. They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it—the income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the supreme court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind; and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind.

The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

He says we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said, you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracies of Catiline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America.

We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin money and issue money is a function of government. We believe it. We believe it is a part of sovereignty, and can no more, with safety, be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or to levy laws for taxation. Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government and that the banks ought to go out of the government business.

They complain about the plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being built up in Washington which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society. I cannot dwell longer in my limited time. [Cries of "Go on! Go on!"]

Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our laws shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor. He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for 30 years—for 30 years—to secure an international agreement, and those are waiting for it most patiently who don't want it at all.

Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiment of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a president, but they had good reason for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a state here today asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party.

But note the change. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetallism by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election. How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon—that man shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena.

Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any one who will look at the matter? It is no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people or who is willing to surrender the right of self government and place the legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers.

We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetallism.

If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it? I might call attention to the fact that some of the people who are in this convention today and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetallism and thereby declare that a gold standard is wrong and that the principle of bimetallism is better—these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world.

I want to suggest this truth—that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandening it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us let go? Here is the line of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply to them that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard and both the parties this year are declaring against it. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that, we can present the history of our nation.

More than that, we can tell them this—that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. They can find where the holders of fixed investments have. Mr. Carlisle said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country; and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide upon which side shall the Democratic party fight—upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question that the party must answer first, and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter.

The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well to do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it.

You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this Union.

I shall not slander the fair state of Massachusetts nor the state of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, Is this nation able to attend to its own business?—I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those states will declare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business.

It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but 3,000,000, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people.

Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetallism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetallism and then let England have bimetallism because the United States has. If they dare to come out and in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

BRYAN SILVER'S HOPE.

Big Populist Urges His Party to Endorse Him.

CHICAGO PLATFORM SUITABLE.

Secretary Turner, of the Populist National Committee, Thinks Populists Should Stand On It—Bryan's Record All Right—What They Must Decide.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—J. H. Turner, who for the last four years, has been secretary of the national committee of the People's party, in a signed statement, urges Populists to support Mr. Bryan for president. He writes:

"The result of the late national Democratic convention at Chicago is undoubtedly the triumph of the Populist. A large portion of the voters of the Populist party in the south and west were originally Democrats and left the old party because it was dominated in every national convention by the eastern Democrats, who represented Wall street and the monopolists of New York and New England. It became quite apparent to every thinking man that as long as New York was allowed to make the platform and name the candidate of the Democratic party that the great plain people would have no show and that their rights and wishes would always be ignored.

"Believing this, then thinking men among the rank and file determined to quit the old party and organize a new party. Hence the existence of the Populist party. The Democratic party at Chicago simply purged itself, reorganized itself came out for true Democracy and to all intents and purposes substituted the Populist platform for the old platform that the party has been using for years, and which were dictated and foisted upon the people by the gold bugs of the east. Mr. Bryan, the nominee of that convention, is a man who fits the platform. I have personally watched his course for a number of years, and know that his every impulse has been against the oppressors of the people and in behalf of the great masses. For years he has acted with the Populists of his own state.

"It cannot be successfully denied that the principles advocated by the Populist party have captured the Democratic party, and have driven out of its ranks that element which has always been opposed to true Democracy, and which, from the beginning, has been affiliated with the Republican party. All Populists in these United States should rejoice that their principles have taken such hold upon the American people that one of the great popular parties of the nation had been compelled to advocate these principles and nominate a ticket pledged to carry them into execution.

"The truth of it is that the only point the Populists now have to decide is whether or not they will take Mr. Bryan, whom every gold bug in the country has denounced as a Populist, for our next president of the United States, or whether they will take Mr. McKinley, who represents everything that the Populists have denounced and just the opposite of everything that they have advocated since they have been a party."

Mr. Turner said that McKinley's election would undoubtedly bring on a bloody revolution in the near future.

THIRTEEN GROCERS ARRESTED.

They Are Accused of Selling Cigarette Wrappers at Findlay.

FINDLAY, O., July 15.—Detective Horace Fordham of Toledo filed affidavits before County Auditor Metcalf charging 13 local grocers with selling cigarette wrappers contrary to law. By a change in the law regulating the sale of cigarettes all the restrictions as to their sale was made last winter to apply to wrappers also. The manufacturers of a certain brand of tobacco have been giving away with each package of tobacco an envelope of cigarette wrappers. The grocers complained of have not taken out any cigarette license, and by handling the brand of tobacco have, through ignorance, laid themselves liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $300. The detective purchased a package of the tobacco and then made the charges, his fees being one-half of the fines.

As provided by law it is the duty of the auditor to prosecute, but as he believes the law is unjust and some of those complained of are not able to pay the fines he will go to Columbus tomorrow and consult the auditor of state with reference to the matter before taking any action.

TO TEST THE DOW TAX.

Brewer Schlee For the Brewers' Association May Fight It.

COLUMBUS, July 15.—A conference has been held between Attorney General Monnett and Nick Schlee, the well-known brewer, and his attorney, James Allen, together with the treasurer of Gallia county. Mr. Schlee, under the recent construction of the Dow law, is liable for not only the tax on the wholesale and retail licenses in each county in the state that he sells beer in, but also for a Dow tax on his county agencies.

He is willing to pay his Dow tax under protest, and place the matter in the hands of the Brewers' association of the state to fight the tax. Mr. Monnett is trying to settle the case.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Amiability of the Jew and Perversity of the Scot.

BANISHED FROM THE KINGDOM.

When Times Were Hard, the Hebrew Was Held For Ransom and After Payment Was Still Considered Unredeemed—A Beastly Fluke In the King Business.

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CHAPTER XIII.

In 1278 the Jews, to the number of 280, were hanged for having in their possession clipped coins. Shortly afterward all the Jews in England were imprisoned. Whenever times were hard the Jews were imprisoned, and on one job lot alone £12,000 was realized in ransom. And still the Jews are not yet considered as among the redeemed. In 1290 they were all banished from the kingdom and their property seized by the crown. This seizure of real estate turned the attention of the Jews to the use of diamonds as an investment. For 400 years the Jews were not permitted to return to England.

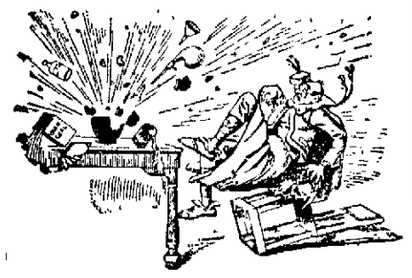
Scotch wars were kept up during the rest of Edward's reign, but in 1291,

THE UNFORTUNATE KING WAS TREATED WITH REVOLTING CRUELTY.

with great reluctance, Scotland submitted, and Baliol, whose trouble with Bruce had been settled in favor of the former, was placed upon the throne. But the king was overbearing to Baliol, insomuch that the Scotch joined with the Normans in war with England, which resulted, in 1293, in the destruction of the Norman navy.

Philip then subpœnaed Edward, as Duke of Guienne, to show cause why he should not pay damages for the loss of the navy, which could not be replaced for less than £20, and finally wheedled Edward out of the duchy.

Philip maintained a secret understanding with Baliol, however, and Ed-



ROGER BACON DISCOVERS GUNPOWDER.

ward called a parliament, founded upon the great principle that "what concerns all should be approved by all." This was in 1295, and on this declaration, so far as successful government is concerned, hang all the law and the profits.

The following year Edward marched into Scotland, where he captured Baliol and sent him to France, where he died, in boundless obscurity, in 1297. Baliol was succeeded by the brave William Wallace, who won a great battle at Stirling, but was afterward defeated entirely at Falkirk and in 1305 was executed in London by request.

But the Scotch called to their aid Robert Bruce, the grandson of Baliol's competitor, and he was solemnly crowned at the abbey of Scone.

During a successful campaign against these people Edward fell sick and died in 1307. He left orders for the Scottish war to be continued till that restless and courageous people were subdued.

Edward was called the English Justinian, yet those acts for which he is most famous were reluctantly done because of the demands made by a determined people.

During his reign gunpowder was discovered by Roger Bacon, whereby Guy Fawkes was made possible. Without him England would still be a slumbering fog bank upon the shores of time.

Young Edward was not much of a monarch. He forgot to fight the Scots, and soon Robert Bruce had won back the fortresses taken by the English, and Edward II, under the influence of an attractive trifler named Gaveston, dawdled away his days and frittered away his nights. Finally the nobles, who disliked Gaveston, captured him and put him in Warwick castle, and in 1312 the royal favorite was horrified to find near him a large pool of blood, and on a further search discovered his own head lying in the gutter of the court. Turning sick at the gory sight, he buried his face in his handkerchief and expired.

The nobles were forgiven afterward by the king, who now turned his attention to the victorious Scots.

Stirling castle and the fortress of Berwick alone remained to the English, and Robert Bruce was besieging the latter.

The English, numbering 100,000, at Bannockburn fought against 30,000 Scots. Bruce surprised the cavalry with deep pits, and before the English could recover from this an approaching re-enforcement for the Scotch was seen coming over the hill. This consisted of "supes," with banners and bagpipes, and though they were really teamsters in disguise their hostile appearance and the depressing music of the bagpipes so shocked the English that they did not stop running until they reached Berwick. The king came around to Berwick from Dunbar by steamer, thus saving his life and obtaining much needed rest on board the boat.*

Edward found himself now on the verge of open war with Ireland and Wales, and the population of the isle of Wight and another person, whose name is not given, threatened to declare war. The English nobles, too, were insubordinate, and the king, who had fallen under the influence of a man named Spencer and his father, was required by the best society, headed by Lancaster, to exile both of these wicked advisers.

Afterward the king attacked Lancaster with his army, and, having captured him, had him executed in 1322.

The Spencers now returned, and the queen began to cut up strangely and create talk. She formed the acquaintance of Roger Mortimer, who consented to act as her paramour. They organized a scheme to throw off the Spencers and dethrone Edward the Thinkless, her husband, in 1325.

Any one who has tried to be king even for a few weeks under the above circumstances must agree with the historian that it is no moonlight frolic.

Edward fled to Wales, but in 1326 was requested to come home and remain in jail there instead of causing a scandal by staying away and spending his money in Wales. He was confined in Kenilworth castle while his son was ostensibly king, though his wife and Mortimer really managed the kingdom and behaved in a scandalous way, Mortimer wearing the king's clothes, shaving with his razor and winding the clock every night, as though he owned the place.† This was in 1327.

In September the poor king was put to death by corespondent Mortimer in a painful and sickening manner, after having been most inhumanly treated in Berkeley castle, whither he had been removed.

Thus ends the sad history of a monarch who might have succeeded in a

ON A HEN FARM.

minor position on a hen farm, but who made a beastly fluke in the king business.

The assurance of Mortimer in treating the king as he did is a blot upon the fair page of history in high life. Let us turn over a new leaf.

BILL NYE.

*Doubtless this is an error, so far as the steamer is concerned, but the statement can do no harm, and the historian cannot be positive in matters of this kind at all times, for the strain upon the memory is too great. The critic, too, should not be forgotten in a work of this kind. He must do something to support his family, or he will become disliked.—Author.

†The clock may safely be omitted from the above account, as later information would indicate that this may be an error, though there is no doubt that Mortimer at this time wore out two suits of the king's pyjamas.—Author.

THE FRENOH KING ENTERS INTO A SECRET ALLIANCE WITH BALIOL.

A Great Scheme.

Wright (bitterly)—If the name of some famous writer were only signed to my poems there'd be no trouble about their selling—and at a good, stiff price too!

Mrs. Wright (hopefully)—What's the reason you can't adopt Alfred Tennyson or something like it as your nom de plume?—Brooklyn Life.

THE AZOREAN GROUP

AMONG PORTUGUESE ISLANDS OF PERPETUAL SUMMER.

People Two Hundred Years Behind the Times—Off the Beaten Track of the World—Traits of Peculiarity.

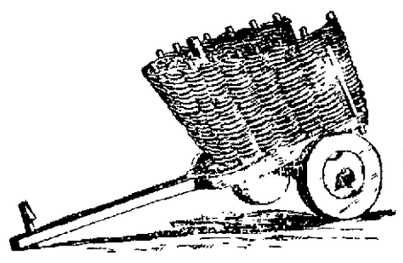
[Special Correspondence.]

FAYAL, Azores, June 20.—Almost due east of New York, just as far as you can go without falling over the opposite edge of the Atlantic, lies the group of islands which I have at last reached in my wanderings.

It doesn't much matter when you visit these islands, for the temperature is not much different winter or summer. Cold and frost are unknown, and only on great Pico's sky reaching crest are seen occasional snows. Pico is the big volcano seen far at sea, but he is not now doing the volcanic act to any extent and is resting on his laurels.

Of the nine islands composing the Azorean group Fayal, Terceria and St. Michael's are the most frequented. Cora, Flores, Pico, Graciosa, St. George and Santa Maria are more difficult of access and lie out of the regular route of small craft as well as ships.

To reach here either take the fast sailing bark Sarah, from Boston every now and then, or a steamer of the Portuguese line from New York to Lisbon calling at the Azores. It is a trip you will never regret, always providing you have a liking for travel and for strange scenes.



AN AZOREAN CART.

The cities and villages of many of the islands have a general resemblance. The principal seaports curve around scimiter shaped bays, guarded on either side by grim, gray forts. Red tiled roofs of stucco covered houses cluster about old cathedrals, convents and monasteries, whose massive walls and oriental domes and spires have borne the brunt of ages.

Narrow, crooked streets, paved with lava blocks, wind aimlessly through the town and center at the quay, which under the shadow of the vigilant custom house stretches out an irresolute welcome to the only messengers from other countries, the occasional ships which touch at their shores. The narrow sidewalks barely permit two persons to walk abreast, for the houses stand flush with the street. The lower stories are seldom used as dwellings, and if not holding stores and warerooms stand uninvitingly empty. In the afternoon may be seen the pretty senoritas upon the narrow balconies, who pose and languish in their best attire or chatter to their neighbors across the way and the passersby on the street below.

So much for the general aspect of this place and of the islands in general. For the rest, the Azoreans will be found to retain many of the ways and customs of ancient times. Only in the largest cities of a few of the islands have modern innovations appeared. In these cities there are good stores and hotels, and the people dress in European or American fashion.

They are an industrious and frugal people, but very primitive in all their ways. They plod patiently on in the deep worn ruts their ancestors have made, using the same tools and unaffected by modern invention or usage. And so, in spite of their incessant toil, the fertility of their soil and the equable climate, they can make only a bare living by all their efforts. They are also heavily handicapped by high taxes, exorbitant rentals and unreasonable customs duties.

Their tools are rough and rudely made. Their plows are often composed entirely of wood, with sometimes a bit of iron on the share. Again they are simply crooked sticks, which nature has conveniently bent into the required shape. Cows, oxen or women—whichever are the handiest—are used to draw them. Their hoes have handles less than half a yard in length. It is said that a certain benevolent American, taking pity on the bent and aching backs of the laborers, introduced some American hoes; but, to his disgust, the natives promptly reduced the handles to the regulation length.

Their carts are very peculiar, being made entirely of wood, with a semicircular top of woven bamboo. The wheels are solid disks of wood and the axles constructed of two kinds of timber, which in friction produce the most outrageous squeaks and squeals. If a cart is made without the squeal accompaniment, it is promptly condemned by the Azoreans as unfit for use. Just let 50 of these carts pass you on the road, as is frequently the case, each cart heavily laden and each with its own peculiar squeak, and the result is excruciating to ears not attuned to this unearthly melody. The authorities of Ponta Delgado enacted that no noisy cart should come within the city limits under a penalty, and the result was that the farmers raised a "ruction" and refused to supply the markets. Music or nothing was their cry, and so they had their way.

With all their toil and poverty, the lower classes have their pleasures and recreation, of which music is the chief. The guitar, violin and viola are frequently heard accompanying the plaintive minor melodies or giving inspiration to the peculiar native dances.

The sound of music is in my ears as I write, but the coming of the mail steamer, whose whistle I hear, cuts short the description I was going to give of the other things.

S. O. ENDICOTT.

A LONG LOOK AHEAD.

Olive Harper Has a Private View of Fall and Winter Hats.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 6.—Today I had a private view of some of the shapes of the hats for fall and winter. One would think that history had been ransacked and the ugliest things of each of the last five centuries had been chosen. I don't know how the women will receive some of them. One shape resembles a large and flat bowl turned upside down. The only semblance of a crown was a ridge of velvet sewed along on the inside, forming thereby a resting place for the head. A twist of ribbon was laid around the hat and a little bow set upon the front. The brim drooped nearly four inches, and the whole face was shaded by the graceless thing.

The next ugliest shape was one where the front of the brim stuck out straight

MORNING GOWN.

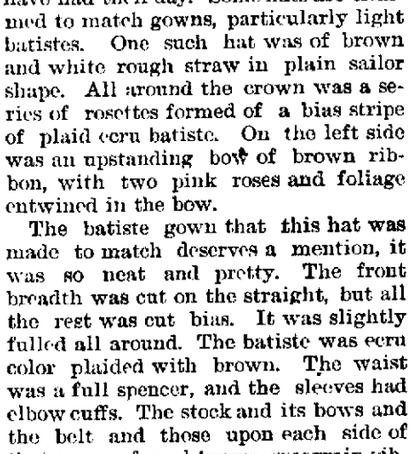
and the back and sides turned up. The trimming on this was composed of pheasant quills and a white aigret in the back and a little brown ribbon laid in flat bows along the front. I cannot remember exactly what they call these hats now, but they resemble the shapeless things shown in the portraits of Louis XI. No amount of arrangement of trimming can make these pretty or becoming. There was a regular "cottage bonnet" too. This drooped down at the sides quite to the ears and was raised in front high above the forehead. The back part was turned up and fastened so, and it was thus left square across the back. On the very top was perched a very full aigret, and all around the crown there was a ruching of ribbon, ending in the back with a double bow and short ends. Under the brim there were a couple of bunches of primroses.

Then there was a regular cavalier hat. This had a wide brim, turned up high on one side, while the other was covered with drooping plumes held by a diamond buckle. There were dozens of hats based upon the old English turban. Some had the brims turned up straight all around, some had the front pointed, others dipped and others had rolled or scalloped brims. Some hats are perfectly flat and perfectly round as to brim, with low round crowns, and these are trimmed with only a band of velvet or plush. Judging from this advance guard, one may conclude that anything will go this fall provided it has hawks' and pheasants' plumes or long and handsome ostrich feathers.

I omitted mentioning the Marie Antoinette shapes and the mob shapes, as they are fixed facts, and will be worn very generally as soon as the straws have had their day. Some hats are trimmed to match gowns, particularly light batistes. One such hat was of brown and white rough straw in plain sailor shape. All around the crown was a series of rosettes formed of a bias stripe of plaid ecru batiste. On the left side was an upstanding bow of brown ribbon, with two pink roses and foliage entwined in the bow.

The batiste gown that this hat was made to match deserves a mention, it was so neat and pretty. The front breadth was cut on the straight, but all the rest was cut bias. It was slightly fulled all around. The batiste was ecru color plaided with brown. The waist was a full spencer, and the sleeves had elbow cuffs. The stock and its bows and the belt and those upon each side of that were of seal brown grosgrain ribbon. There was a parasol of plain ecru batiste, lined with shell pink florentine silk, and it had a ruching of the plaid batiste all around the edge and a seal brown bow on the handle. The whole costume was in exquisite taste, and so simple and easy to develop that there is no excuse for a lady to be ill dressed if she can sew, for the model is one which can be copied in 5 cent gingham and be equally stylish, if the maker cannot afford batiste.

At the same store I saw another very stylish gown and one as easy of reproduction as the others. This was of pale gray challie in a rambling pink



SUMMER DRESSES.

rose design. The skirt had plaits around the waist, and these were held down by feather stitching. The sleeves were tight and of challie, with triple rows of lace at the top. The blouse front was made of all over batiste. The finishing touch was a ruche of chiffon with embroidered edge.

OLIVE HARPER.

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DAYS WHEN TRAVEL WAS TEDIOUS.

Presidents Knew Little of the Land They Governed—The Grand Tour of Hayes. Grant's Love of the Seashore—Arthur Hunted In Yellowstone Park—The Junketing Trip of Harrison—Cleveland's Visit to the Middle West.

[Copyright, 1896.]

President Cleveland has gone to Buzzards Bay to spend the summer in his picturesque home, Gray Gables. Mrs. Cleveland and her children have been at Gray Gables for three weeks waiting for the president to close up the public business at Washington and join them.

During the summer months, unless something happens to recall him to Washington, the president will devote almost his entire time to sport. He will have to give some attention to the public business. There will be appointments to make, and the members of his cabinet will consult him about any grave questions which arise. The faithful Thurber is domiciled close by, and he will handle the official mail just as he does at the White House. He will answer most of the letters which come to the president, and such as require Mr. Cleveland's personal attention he will submit to him. Secretary Olney will spend the summer not far away—at Falmouth—and Secretary Carlisle and some others of the cabinet people expect to be the president's guests at different times through the summer.

But for the most part Mr. Cleveland has freed his mind from official cares, and he will spend a great part of his time in his boat, the Three Sisters, pursuing his favorite sport.

Mr. Cleveland spent all of last summer at Gray Gables, but he has not been equally devoted to the Massachusetts coast or to the pleasures of fishing during his public career. He spent his honeymoon at Deer Park, in Maryland. There he spent many a quiet afternoon by the banks of some shady stream waiting patiently for the rise of trout or bass. His flight from the White House to the mountains on his wedding night is a matter of recent history. In the year following his marriage Mr. Cleveland did as many of his predecessors, beginning with the illustrious Washington, had done—he made a tour of some of the states, going as far west as St. Louis, where he participated in the celebration of the festival of the Veiled Prophet.

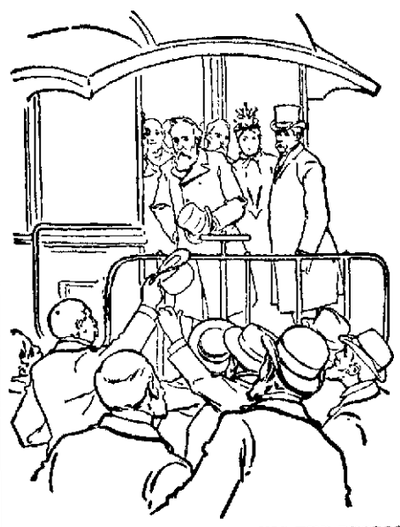
An Old Time Presidential Tour.

What a contrast there was between Cleveland's tour and that of Washington—the one flying across the country in a special train of superbly equipped railroad cars, and the other riding in his private carriage over the rough roads of New England!

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AS A FISHERMAN.

Washington's trip to Massachusetts was undertaken with a view to meeting the people of New England and of destroying, as far as possible, the sectional feeling which made them think of him as a Virginian rather than as an American. He left New York in October of 1789 and went to Boston and beyond, up the Massachusetts coast. He returned by the inland route. Everywhere he went he was received with enthusiasm, and he returned to the temporary capital at the end of a month satisfied with the results of his trip.

Two years later President Washington made another tour, this time to the south. The capital had been moved from New York to Philadelphia, and from that city he started in March of 1791 bound for Savannah. He stopped at his beloved Mount Vernon on the way south and again on his return, and at Mount Vernon he remained until congress reassembled in October. On the Savannah trip he encountered fine weather, and there were no accidents to mar the pleasure of the journey. He traveled 1,887 miles on this journey, going by one route and returning by another.



PRESIDENT HAYES ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE FROM AN OBSERVATION CAR.

Eighty-six years later President Rutherford B. Hayes made a tour of the southern states. Like Washington's journey into New England, it was made for the purpose of subduing a sectional feeling—one which had been aroused by the events of the election of 1876. From Washington in September of 1877 Mr. Hayes and his family went to their old home in Fremont, where they spent a week. Then they went to Cincinnati, and thence to Louisville, where a distinguished party joined them. In it were the secretary of state, the secretary of the interior, the postmaster general, the governors of Rhode Island, Ohio and West Virginia and a great many ladies. Not all of these remained with the president throughout the journey, and others joined the party en route.

Traveling by special train, the president's party went from Louisville to Chattanooga, to Murfreesboro, to Knoxville, to Atlanta, across the Blue Ridge mountains to Lynchburg, to Charlottesville, to Monticello and then to Washington. Undoubtedly that journey created a kindlier feeling toward Mr. Hayes in the south. There is an innate reverence for the president in every American heart, whoever may be the incumbent of the office, and that feeling asserted itself when the southern people came into personal contact with Mr. Hayes. Personally, too, he was a most dignified and lovable man.

President Hayes was a great traveler. Perhaps he felt the need of getting nearer to the people because of the bitterness growing out of the circumstances of his election. Whatever the reason, he gave more time to opening state fairs and presiding at monument dedications than did any other of the presidents. In September, 1878, he opened a state fair at St. Paul and another at Toledo; in October he opened a fair at Winchester, Va.; in September of 1879 he attended a reunion of his regiment at Youngstown, O., and on the following day he opened the Michigan state fair at Detroit. By far the greatest part of his vacation, though, was spent in Fremont, and in this he emulated the examples of his earliest predecessors.

The difficulty of reaching the seat of government at New York or Philadelphia from his Virginia home made it necessary for President Washington to spend a great deal of the time when congress was not in session away from Mount Vernon. But he visited his estate as often as he could and spent there all the time that he could spare from public duties. He was so fond of the place that he always left it with deep regret. It was the sight of beautiful Mount Vernon that made him write to Madison near the end of his first term, saying he was determined to retire from public life, and only the united pleas of Madison and Jefferson persuaded him to reconsider that determination.

Washington and his immediate successors viewed the demands of the executive office as the members of congress did those of the legislative branch of the government.

Vacation Days of John Adams.

John Adams, as soon as congress adjourned, would fly to his home at Quincy and settle there for the summer, ready, however, to return to the capital if any emergency required his presence there. His family remained at Quincy while he was at the seat of government. Mrs. Adams was in poor health, and the president spent the summer of 1798 watching at her bedside. In the following year Mrs. Adams' illness called him away at a critical time, and his secretary of the navy, Mr. Stoddert, had to recall him to the temporary capital. Yellow fever was epidemic at Philadelphia, and the seat of government had been transferred to Trenton.

Jefferson visited his home at Monticello whenever he could leave his public duties. Indeed, he drove down into Virginia directly after appointing his cabinet and spent some time arranging his affairs and giving minute orders for the care of his estate in his absence.

It was not possible for the early presidents to gallop around the country as some of their recent successors have done. Traveling was slow and tedious work a century ago, and most of the early presidents knew more of foreign countries from observation than they did of their own land. During the period between the Declaration of Independence and its recognition by foreign powers most of them had been on diplomatic missions to the courts of Europe, while no business demanded a visit to the wilderness that lay just beyond the borders of the new states.

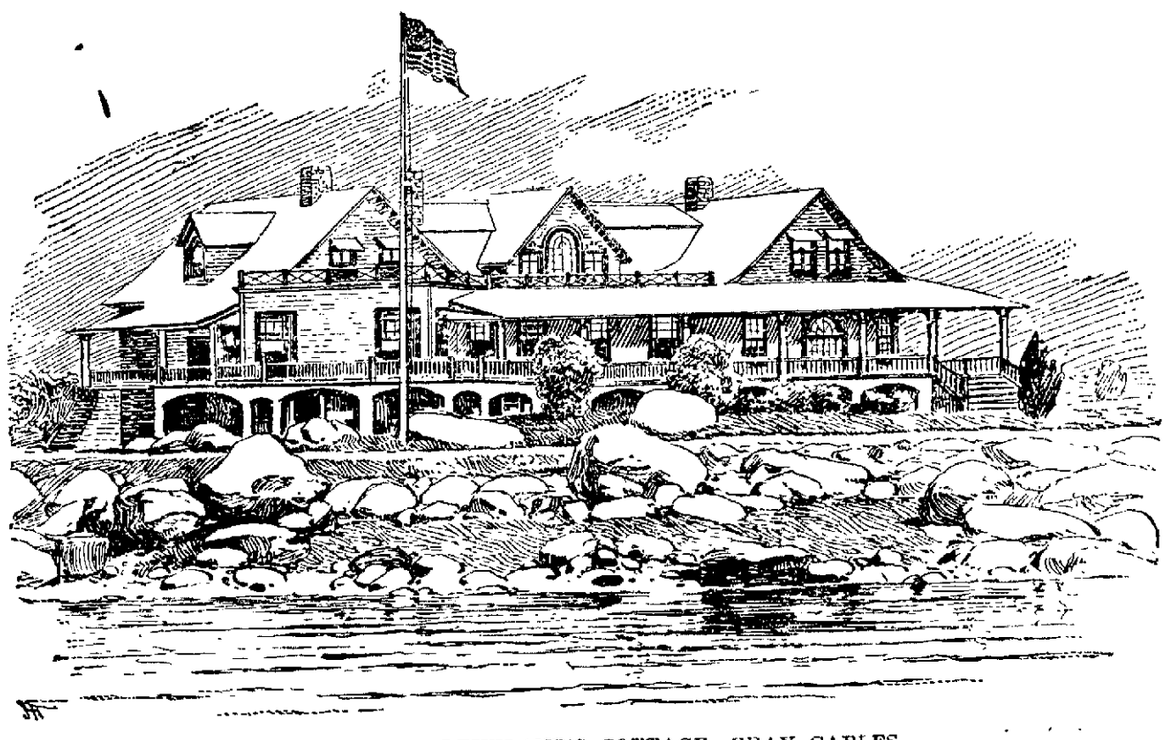
The Hayes Pilgrimage.

But, then, how many of the presidents have seen their own country since the railroad reduced the time between oceans to a week or less? Hayes was the first president to travel clear across the continent. He made the journey to San Francisco in the fall of 1880, just before the elections, and no doubt took a broader view of many national questions from his observations of the great west.

Harrison was the only other president to make the trip to the coast during his term of office. On one of the speechmaking trips which he took before he planned his transcontinental tour he said he thought congress ought to send the president and his cabinet on a tour of inspection every summer—that the country would be better governed if its executive officers knew more about it. Mr. Harrison made every effort to acquire that knowledge. He made one trip through Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, another through Vermont and another through the southern states and to the Pacific coast.

But traveling was not President Harrison's chief recreation. Unlike Mr. Hayes, he did not spend his vacation at his home in Indianapolis. One summer he spent at Deer Park. Afterward, when Mr. Wanamaker and his misguided friends tried to give him a cottage, for which the president felt bound to pay, he went to Cape May Point for two seasons. He was likewise very fond of duck shooting and often took a succession of holidays engaged in this rare sport.

Grant was very fond of the seashore, and he spent a great deal of time at Long Branch. That was where Garfield was going when he was shot by Guiteau in the waiting room of the Pennsylvania railroad



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S COTTAGE, GRAY GABLES.

at Washington. Mrs. Garfield was already at Long Branch. She came back to Washington and nursed her husband through the hot summer until in August he was taken on a special train of the Pennsylvania road to Elberon. The story of that special is a story by itself. At Elberon Garfield died on the 19th of September.

How Arthur "Lost" Himself.

Usually a president on his vacation is in pretty close touch with the capital. That is easy in these days of telegraphic wires and mile a minute railroad trains. But President Arthur was lost to sight at one time for several days. He had gone to the Yellowstone with General Schofield on a shooting expedition, and he was out of sight and hearing of the world so long that a newspaper sent a Stanley to discover him. The story of "How I Found Arthur" has never appeared in book form.

Mr. Cleveland, by the way, is shut off from the world in summer for nearly one-half of each 24 hours. The telegraph office at Gray Gables is a day office, and at night there is no way of getting at the president unless a special train should be called into service.

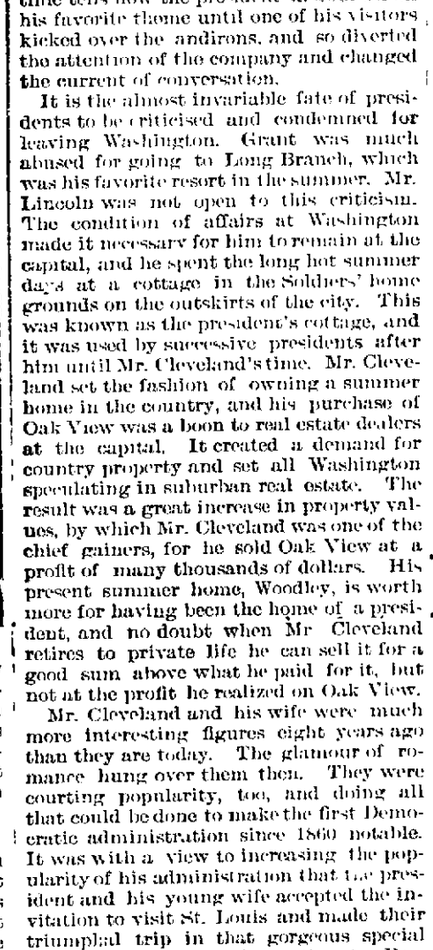
PRESIDENT HARRISON AT CAPE MAY.

The completeness of the president's isolation was illustrated last summer. The New York correspondent of a freakish western paper got an idea some one was stealing his news from a special wire, so he sent a dummy message saying the president was dead. The story in some way got into the hands of a press association as a rumor, and every paper that heard it started wild inquiry messages to Gray Gables. The telegraph company, however, said there was no way of reaching Gray Gables before morning, and so several hundred papers went to press uncertain whether the president was alive or dead. You may be sure there was a scurry when the Gray Gables operator opened his office next morning, and before he finished sending his reply to the query word was flashed from one end of the country to the other that the president was alive and well. Several night editors will never forget the agony they endured when they found there was no means of learning before morning whether the president was dead or alive.

Mr. Cleveland does not stay in the White House in the summer months any more than he must. When congress is in session and he has to remain in Washington, he lives at his private house, Woodley. Possibly he has in mind the fate of Polk, who stuck to the White House so steadily that he contracted malaria from its unhealthful surroundings and died not long after the expiration of his term. Polk traveled so little during his term that when it was over he determined to see something of his country, and so he returned to Nashville by easy stages, stopping en route at Richmond and other cities, where he was welcomed with much ceremony and handsomely entertained.

Buchanan and Bedford Springs.

President Buchanan used to visit Bedford Springs every summer, and sometimes he went there when congress was in session. His enemies seized this as a weapon with which to attack his administration, charging him with neglect of his public duties. But this did not worry Mr. Buchanan any more than the attacks on Mr. Cleveland for going on a fishing trip when the Venezuelan crisis was imminent annoyed the present executive. Mr. Buchanan would have been termed today a crank on the subject of Bedford Springs. It was his constant topic, and an old timer who remembers an informal visit he made to the White House in Buchanan's time tells how the president discoursed on his favorite theme until one of his visitors kicked over the andirons, and so diverted the attention of the company and changed the current of conversation.



HARRISON AS A DUCK HUNTER.

It is the almost invariable fate of presidents to be criticised and condemned for leaving Washington. Grant was much abused for going to Long Branch, which was his favorite resort in the summer. Mr. Lincoln was not open to this criticism. The condition of affairs at Washington made it necessary for him to remain at the capital, and he spent the long hot summer days at a cottage in the Soldiers' home grounds on the outskirts of the city. This was known as the president's cottage, and it was used by successive presidents after him until Mr. Cleveland's time. Mr. Cleveland set the fashion of owning a summer home in the country, and his purchase of Oak View was a boon to real estate dealers at the capital. It created a demand for country property and set all Washington speculating in suburban real estate. The result was a great increase in property values, by which Mr. Cleveland was one of the chief gainers, for he sold Oak View at a profit of many thousands of dollars. His present summer home, Woodley, is worth more for having been the home of a president, and no doubt when Mr. Cleveland retires to private life he can sell it for a good sum above what he paid for it, but not at the profit he realized on Oak View.

Mr. Cleveland and his wife were much more interesting figures eight years ago than they are today. The glamour of romance hung over them then. They were courting popularity, too, and doing all that could be done to make the first Democratic administration since 1860 notable. It was with a view to increasing the popularity of his administration that the president and his young wife accepted the invitation to visit St. Louis and made their triumphal trip in that gorgeous special train half way across the continent. Possibly if Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland had been disposed to cultivate popularity more and recreation less in the last three summers there would be more of the kindly feeling of eight years ago in the popular mind as represented at the Chicago convention this week.

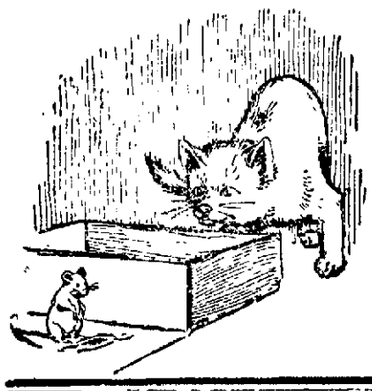
GRANT HAMILTON.

The Voice of Pain.

A doctor in the Pennsylvania hospital has made a study of the different expressions of pain as ejaculated by the people of various nationalities who come to the hospital to have their wounds dressed or their bones set. Almost invariably Americans relieve their feelings by profanity, the length and quality of the oaths varying with their expressions to "Ow!" or "Ouch!" but even mild mannered Americans feel that they are privileged to swear when in pain. The Italian murmurs a continual string of words that sound like "Ma-ma-ma-ma!" and the Russians who come from the sacred precincts of Middle alley and vicinity sway their bodies to and fro while painful operations are being performed, and a sound like "Oyer-oyer-oyer!" comes from their lips. A Chinaman has much to say while preparations are being made, but when the pain grows intense under the doctor's manipulation the Celestial says nothing, but looks a great deal.—Philadelphia Record.

Life In Yucatan.

Social life in Yucatan, according to the Philadelphia Record, presents some curious reversals of our accepted ideas of good manners. The Yucatan, like his Latin brother across the sea, talks as much with his hands as his tongue, and that is saying a great deal, and shrugs his shoulders as frequently as the Frenchman. Among the many gestures in general use, that known as the beso soplado is one of the prettiest. It is made by gathering the fingers of the right hand close together, touching the lips with them, then throwing them outward, like a fan, at the same time blowing lightly on the hand as it is outstretched toward the person for whom the demonstration is intended. As everywhere in Spanish America, gentlemen manifest their appreciation of female beauty by gazing intently into the faces of ladies wherever met, and what in the north would be resented as an impertinence is here accepted as a flattering tribute to one's charms.



Now's Your Time.

Breed will sell any of his spring and summer Novelties at cost.

$32.00 Suits.....go at $23.00
$21.00 Suits.....go at $15.00

FOR CASH ONLY.

W. F. BREED, Tailor.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral: Advertise in "The Independent."

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Workingmen and farmers wanted to locate in the South. No blizzards; no cold waves, no sunstrokes. Land on the line of the QUEEN & CRESCENT sells for $3.00 to $5.00 an acre, and on easy terms. They're raising 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre. Grass grows green ten months in the year. Healthy climate. Good churches and schools. Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for books and maps. Round-trip tickets South June 2nd and 16th, July 7th and 21st, Aug. 4th and 18th, Sept. 1st and 15th, and Oct. 6th and 20th, about half rates; one-way tickets first Tuesday each month, half rates. Go South and find the easiest place on earth to secure your own home, with your own

LAND AND A LIVING

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	[illegible]
	a. m.	p. m	p. m	.....
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	9 03	2 51	8 44	.....
Fremont.....	9 26	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde.....	9 42	3 33	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville.....	10 12	4 05	10 05	.....
Norwalk	10 28	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington.....	11 07	5 03	11 02	.....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi	11 37	5 33	11 51	.....
Creston.....	11 53	5 48	11 47	.....
Orrville.....	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 00	6 50	12 60	8 25
Navarre	1 42	.....	...	8 42
Valley Jct.	2 13	.....	.....	7 12
Canal Dover	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	7 05	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	2 38	.....	.....	7 35
Bowerston.....	2 51	.....	.....	7 50
Scio	3 05	.....	.....	8 09
Jewett	3 18	.....	.....	8 15
Dillonvale.....	4 15	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton.....	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant	4 52	.....	.....	9 52
Mingo Jct.....	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling.....	5 10	.....	.....	1 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No. 4
	a. m.	p. m.	...	.....
Wheeling	9 00	3 55	...	.....
Martin's Ferry...	9 12	4 07	.....	.....
Steubenville,.....	8 55	3 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct	9 05	4 05	.....	.....
Brilliant	9 18	4 1	.....	.....
Warrenton,.....	9 40	4 5	.....	.....
Dillonvale.....	9 59	4 54	...	.....
Jewett	10 56	5 50	.....	.....
Scio	11 07	0	.....	.....
Bowerston,.....	11 19	5 15	.....	.....
Leesville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	11 31	6 29	.....	.....
N. Cumberland..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville,.....	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32	.....	6 03	11 03
Spencer	2 49	.....	6 19	11 20
Wellington,.....	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk	8 54	...	7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville,..	4 05	.....	7 30	12 26
Bellevue,.....	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont	4 55	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	...	8 42	1 49
Toledo ....Ar	6 20	...	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No 10	From Huron,....	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk Lv	5 35	Huron,..... ..Lv	5 30
Milan	6 00	Milan, ...	6 00
Huron.....Ar	6 30	Norwalk.....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect May 24, 1896

North Bound	No. 4	6	8	2
Central Standard	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a m
Bellaire	*3 00	12 25	4 40	.....
Bridgeport.....	6 15	12 40	5 00	.....
Uhrichsville	8 10	*2 35	7 00	5 20
New Philadelphia.....	8 28	2 53	7 19	5 38
Canal Dover.....	8 36	3 00	7 26	5 45
Strasburg.....	8 49	3 13	7 39	5 55
Justus	9 08	3 30	7 58	6 14
Massillon.....	9 25	3 45	8 15	6 30
Warwick.....	9 50	4 10	.....	6 54
Sterling	10 12	4 33	.....	7 17
Chippewa Lake.....	10 28	4 48	.....	7 32
Medina	10 37	5 00	.....	7 42
Grafton	11 07	6 08	.....	8 40
Elyria.....	11 21	6 21	.....	9 00
Lorain.....	*11 35	*5 35	.....	9 15
Lester June.....	10 49	5 15	.....	7 58
Cleveland	*11 50	*6 15	.....	9 00

South Bound.	1	3	7	
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m
Lv. Cleveland	*7 20	1 00	.....	*4 30
Lester June.....	8 19	1 57	.....	5 24
Lorain	7 00	1 05	†7 20	4 10
Elyria.....	7 15	1 19	7 45	4 25
Grafton...	7 32	1 36	8 01	4 45
Medina..	8 31	2 09	.....	5 49
Chippewa Lake.....	8 42	2 20	.....	6 00
Sterling	8 57	2 36	.....	6 15
Warwick.....	9 20	2 58	.....	6 37
Massillon.....	9 47	3 22	6 30	7 04
Justus.....	10 03	3 39	6 46	7 21
Strasburg.....	10 20	3 56	7 03	7 35
Canal Dover.....	10 35	4 09	7 16	7 52
New Philadelphia...	10 42	4 17	7 23	8 00
Uhrichsville.....	*11 25	4 37	7 44	*8 40
Bridgeport.....	1 22	6 55	9 50	10 30
Bellaire.....	1 37	7 10	10 10	†10 48

Electric cars from Bridgeport, Wheeling, a. m., p. m., p. m., p. m.
Electric cars to Bridgeport a m., p. m., p. m.
*Daily between points marked.
†Sunday only between points marked.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARNEL,
Gen'l. Passenger Agent,
Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
Taking Effect November 24, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 14.	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10.
Massillon..	A. M.	A.M 7 30	A M11 30	P.M.3 30
Canton	5 35	8 16	PM12 32	4 16
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 33	5 06
Cleveland.	*8 10	10 10	3 05	6 30

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 15
Cleveland	A.M 7 10	A.M1100	P.M 3 15	P.M. 6 30
Akron.....	8 27	P.M12 03	4 25	7 51
Canton	9 41	1 08	5 35	8 46
Massillon..	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 15

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R.

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, June 14, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, every 30 minutes, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	11 30 a. m.
*6 00 a. m.	12 00 p. m.
6 42 a. m.	12 42 p. m.
7 18 a. m.	1 18 p. m.
7 54 a. m.	1 54 p. m.
8 30 a. m.	2 30 p. m.
9 06 a. m.	3 06 p. m.
9 42 a. m.	3 42 p. m.
10 18 a. m.	4 18 p. m.
10 54 a. m.	4 54 p. m.
	5 30 p. m.
	6 06 p. m.
	6 42 p. m.
	7 18 p. m.
	7 54 p. m.
	8 30 p. m.
	9 06 p. m.
	9 42 p. m.
	10 30 p. m.

*Daily, except Sunday.
All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.
For special service, rates and information, apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Massillon

Where to Go in Summer

and How to Get There.

The Ocean Resorts

Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Long Branch, and famous resorts along the Jersey Coast are located on the Pennsylvania Lines. As a direct route to Newport, Narragansett Pier, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the popular watering places along the Atlantic from Chesapeake Bay to Maine, these lines offer special advantages.

In the Mountains

Cresson, Bedford Springs, Ebensburg, Altoona and other resorts in the Alleghenies are located on the Pennsylvania Lines, which also lead direct to the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Watkins Glen, Mt. Desert Island, and places of Summer sojourn in Eastern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine

The Lake Region

The low tourist rate over the Pennsylvania Lines brings Mackinac, Petoskey, Charlevoix, Mt. Clemens, St. Clair, Muskegon, Traverse City, Mackinaw City, Sault Ste. Marie, Cogebic, St. Ignace, Watersmeet, Au Sable, Iron Mountain and all the romantic resorts of Northern Michigan within easy reach. The return limit will be ample for an extended sojourn. Tourist tickets will also be sold over these lines to Ashland, Cedar Lake, Devil's Lake, Pelican Lake, Three Lakes, Waukesha and other resorts in the Northwest.

For information concerning rates, time of trains and the best Cleveland service, please apply to nearest Pennsylvania Lines Ticket Agent, or address I. VAN DUSEN, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

The proposition that the various state institutions exchange their products and thus keep down expenses is invested with so much common sense that it seems surprising that it was not thought of before. At the first meeting of the delegates from the institutions, called to consider ways and means, it was agreed that everything used at the state institutions should be manufactured at some of the institutions, if at all possible, and that the scope of the law should be enlarged so as to permit the manufacture at the penitentiary of materials for the county infirmaries and also clothing for the O. N. G.

George Hoadly, the last Democratic governor of Ohio before Campbell, has prepared a written opinion of the Democratic policy, which he repudiates. "Democrats," he says, "may vote for McKinley, vote for a split-party candidate, or not vote at all. I think it is their duty to vote against Bryan, anyway. I shall vote for McKinley if it be necessary to defeat Bryan. He can not, I think, carry his own state of Nebraska. The entire South will be against him, except, perhaps, Maryland, Delaware, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky. You need not fear that anarchy will prevail in this country.

As long ago as twenty years Robert G. Ingersoll declared himself in favor of a silver dollar worth a gold dollar "even if you make it four feet in diameter." "No government," said he then, "can afford to be a clipper of coin. A great republic cannot afford to stamp a lie upon either gold or silver. Honest money, an honest people, an honest nation. When our money is only worth 80 cents on the dollar, we feel 20 per cent. below par. When our money is good we feel good. When our money is at par that is where we are. I am a profound believer in the doctrine that for nations, as well as men, honesty is the best, always, everywhere and forever." And when Mr. Bryan's platform is scratched and freed from its veneer of tinkling phrases, it means just one good thing—dishonesty.

In its quiet and unobtrusive way the Massillon Humane Society is a power for good in this community. Its influence is largely determined by its financial support, and those who have failed to assist in its maintenance need not hesitate to send one dollar to Miss Sarah Corns, the secretary. The normally constituted people of this city perhaps do not know how many wife beaters, child abusers, and brutes who overload, overdrive and cruelly overpunish horses there are whose power to do evil is limited mainly by their fear of exposure and arrest. The society seeks no revolutionary or unattainable standard. It simply stands for enforcement of the laws of humanity, and if any laws demand enforcement they are the ones, for they concern the poor, the helpless, and the great dumb defenseless world.

THE FOLLY OF IT.

The recently converted Canton News-Democrat declares with laborious pomposity that "under the law established by the fathers of the great American Republic, 371¼ grains of pure silver were put in a dollar, and 23.22 grains of pure gold were put in a dollar, sixteen gold dollars to weigh as much as one silver dollar." And it goes on to say that the glorious principle of free and unlimited coinage at the sacred rates of 16 to 1 continued down to 1873, and:

"During all of that century the metal in the two dollars never varied more than 3 per cent., and could not, under the inexorable law of supply and demand, with the mints open and the hands of our debtors on the governor that controlled the demand. And the fact that we have two metals to rely on gave us more money and a safer system than if we had relied on one of these metals only. This was the elasticity that bimetallism gave to our primary money."

The elasticity of humbug! In 1873 the total amount of silver produced in the United States was $35,750,000, and until 1867 it had never gone over thirteen millions In 1873, because of the limited production of silver, the bullion value of the silver dollar was $1.004. That is the reason why we got along. But in 1893 the total production of silver in the United States had jumped from thirty-five millions to $77,575,757, and was rapidly increasing, and the bullion value of the silver dollar had tumbled to 61½ cents. Since then the price has fallen even lower. Is anyone fool enough not to see that if we had had free coinage in 1893, there would have been a contraction of our gold, worth two dollars to one of silver? And is anybody fool enough not to see that the sudden withdrawal of $661,000,000 in gold from circulation would have created such a crash as we have never had in our history? These are plain facts and figures, taken from official records, that require no elucidation, and speak for themselves outside of the general argument on the folly of the free silver system, even supposing it could be inaugurated. When our Populistic friends stop their wordy vaporings and get down to statistics, their claims are reduced to absolute absurdity.

HOKE SMITH'S PICTURE.

Hoke Smith, secretary of interior, is doing what he can to uphold the gold standard. He is busy answering silver arguments at his Georgia home, and among other things says: "If a President and congress were elected in November committed to the free and unlimited coinage of 371¼ grains of silver into dollars nearly six months would pass before they could be inaugurated, and six months before the proposed legislation could become a law. During that time creditors would seek to protect themselves against being paid in dollars worth only about 13 grains of gold, and they would endeavor to make collections before the unlimited coinage of depreciated dollars began. The debtors would not be allowed to remain debtors until they could get the advantage of paying off what they owed at 50 cents on the dollar; they would be forced to immediate settlements. Sheriffs and constables would call upon them without delay.

"Depositors in banks would withdraw their money. The large merchants, forced to settle their foreign indebtedness, would insist upon immediate payment of debts due from smaller merchants The smaller merchant, in turn, would be compelled to force collections from their customers. The great volume of business conducted upon credits would close.

"Manufacturing enterprises could not afford to continue business or make contracts until the value of the new dollar could be settled by the determination of just what 371¼ grains of silver would prove to be worth. Manufactories would close. Business houses would fail. Banks would be raided. The unemployed would be numbered by millions. The farmers would find few purchasers for their products. Want and famine would pervade the land. At the end of a few years, when business settled down to the new meaning of a dollar, fluctuations in the commercial price of silver would still keep our dollars of uncertain value and hinder domestic trade."

FACTS AS TO MONEY.

There are certain cardinal principles to be absorbed before one can go on intelligently with the study of the currency question now before us. These are ably touched upon in an article by Austin W. Wright, published in Electrical Engineering. Mr. Wright says:

"In relation to values, it is a mistake to suppose that there is or can be any fixed standard. Values are relative and can by no possibility be fixed. Money fluctuates in value as does other commodities, and for the same reasons; though when the best money is used its fluctuations are slight and are entirely lost sight of because the value of everything is measured in terms of the money in use. The standard must be definite as to quantity and quality, but it cannot have a fixed value. Nor can there be more than one standard of money any more than there can be more than one standard of weight or extension. For convenience it has been deemed proper that the government should designate the standards of weight and measure It has, therefore, done so, and those standards are absolute, not because of any force of government, but because of the very nature of things, and they are used to designate fixed quantities without relation to anything else.

"Values are always relative, never absolute. A dollar may buy a given quantity today, and more or less of the same thing tomorrow, or the day after; so the standard dollar of our money, while it is and should be a definite measure, cannot be a fixed measure. The dollar is definite as to quantity and quality, but relative as to value. The stamp of the government cannot go beyond a certification of quantity and quality, and must be in conformity with the already recognized and accepted standard. The dollar was not created by the government, it was in use long before our government was formed and constituted authority simply recognized what had already been accepted and adopted by the people. Is there any doubt in the minds of intelligent people as to what constitutes the now recognized money standard of the civilized world? Does not everyone know that today the intelligent portion of the world is doing business upon a gold basis? That the business of the world is today substantially upon a gold basis is incontrovertible, therefore, it is utterly futile to think of having a money standard out of harmony with the existing state of things.

"It is just as idle to talk of having a silver standard and expect it to be used by intelligent people as it would be to talk of having a copper standard, and for the same reason. Much weight is given by many to the effectiveness of an international agreement, looking to the establishment of a fixed ratio of exchange between gold and silver, but the absurdity of the idea becomes apparent to all when it is recognized that all exchanges are, and must be, based upon real value, and if the governmental agencies of all nations of the earth were to agree upon and fix a ratio of exchange between gold and silver the business of the world would in the future, as it has been in the past, continue to be transacted in accordance with their real value, notwithstanding the existence of a co-operative agreement fixing an artificial basis. An economic error cannot be changed to an economic truth by the aggregation of physical force Copper went out of use as money long ago because silver and gold were better, and now silver is going out of use because gold is better, and it is not at all improbable that the day is not distant when something better than gold will be found and adopted as money.

Thousands are suffering excruciating misery from that plague of the night, Itching Piles, and say nothing about it through a sense of delicacy. Instant relief in Doan's Ointment. It never fails.

THROUGH THE HEART.

Shocking Death of William J. Oberlin.

FINANCIAL TROUBLE THE CAUSE

Unfortunate in His Business Enterprises, He Declares His Inability to Longer Endure His Troubles, and Ends His Own Life in a Terrible Manner.

William J. Oberlin, one of the best known residents of this city, was found dead in his office at an early hour Tuesday morning. A pistol ball fired directly through the heart had ended his existence. The discovery was first made by Mr. Oberlin's son. When the former did not return home in the evening as usual, Mrs. Oberlin became worried, and at 1 o'clock sent the boy in search of his father. Going straight to the insurance office, at the corner of Main and Erie streets, the young man was horrified to find his father cold in death, lying upon the office floor. Wild with grief the son summoned assistance, and Policeman McGuire was the first to respond.

Coroner McQuate was notified and arrived about 4 o'clock, when Mr. Oberlin's body was conveyed to the residence in East Main street. Several physicians were called and in their opinion the body when found had been lifeless for two hours. The shot, then, must have been fired between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, and strange to say it attracted no attention. When found Mr. Oberlin was lying upon his back. His coat had been removed and he had written a note to his wife, before taking his life. The revolver, a 32 caliber, was lying between his knees where it had fallen from his hand.

There could have been little or no premeditation on Mr. Oberlin's part. Before starting down town in the evening he had asked his son about a picnic which the latter expected to attend today, and had provided him with money to defray his expenses. After going down town he purchased some bread to take home with him, and laid it carefully beside his hat, so that he could not forget it. These evidences tend to show that the desire to take his own life stole upon him very suddenly, and he acted upon the impulse of the moment. Nothing in his walk or conversation had ever suggested to any member of his family that he had ever thought of suicide.

Frank Shepley in speaking of Mr. Oberlin remarked this morning that he had frequently heard him say that he would not live to vote for McKinley this fall.

W. J. Oberlin was appointed guardian, a number of years ago, for Inez and Lulu M. Oberlin, relatives of his. Inez became of age several years later, and a settlement with her was made. Lulu Oberlin recently attained her majority and only last week her guardian filed his final account in the probate court of Stark county. By this account he was indebted to Lulu Oberlin in the sum of $4,000, and no settlement was reported. Mr. Oberlin was given a blank receipt and instructed to effect a settlement at once. None has since been made.

Mr Oberlin's inability to settle upon Miss Oberlin the amount due her from the Christman estate need not have been made public or have worried him beyond endurance. He had made known the existence of the debt to members of his family who promptly offered their assistance and succeeded in adjusting matters. The exact amount due Lulu M. Oberlin was $4,300, Mr. Oberlin having offsetting notes to the extent of $1,800, thus making his total shortage in the estate but $2,500. He was also indebted to various persons in the city in sums aggregating nearly $1,000. After all had been amicably adjusted Mr Oberlin concluded that he could not assume the interest and living expenses and succeed.

The letter addressed to Mrs. Oberlin was undated and showed careful preparation. It was typewritten and signed, and indicated that the purpose of the writer was not merely to escape from the weight of trouble pressing upon him, but to put his estate in a thoroughly solvent condition, and enable it to make good every outstanding obligation, and such will be the result. The language suggested the author's deep desire to leave no stain upon his memory, and gave proof of his honorable purposes. He bade farewell to his wife in touching terms, writing affectionately of her loyalty and worth, besought her to rear the children well, and teach them to forgive their father for his course. He included a statement of his affairs, and showed that after all his debts had been paid there would remain a home and a sum in cash for the benefit of the family. It is not improbable that Mr. Oberlin had brooded over his affairs for some time, and had prepared the letter considerably in advance of his death, holding it until prepared to fire the fatal shot. Whether or not he was insane upon the subject is an undeterminate question, many authorities believing that suicide is necessarily the result of a diseased mental condition.

Mr. Oberlin was the eldest son of the late Samuel Oberlin. He was 45 years of age and leaves two children, a son and daughter. They reside in a pleasant East Main street home. Mr. Oberlin himself seemed to have all the essentials to success—intelligence, energy, and fine personal qualities, but as his note indicated, he failed to get along in business as he liked, and finally succumbed to the strain. His home life was happy in every respect. He was a passionate lover of flowers, and his knowledge of them was very unusual. He had many friends, and they, and all the wide circle of friends of the family, are filled with deep regret at the unspeakable bereavement that has come upon the wife, children and relatives.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

HUMANE SOCIETY REPORT.

W. S. Brown Elected Agent of the Society.

The Massillon Humane Society held its July meeting on the evening of the thirteenth, in the Union National bank.

In the absence of the president Mr. James H. Hunt was called to the chair. The usual minutes and reports were read and accepted. The resignation of the agent, Mr. Frank Shepley, was tendered and accepted. Upon motion Mr. William S. Brown was elected in his place, and was legally installed Tuesday morning, July 14. A report of the recent cases was given by Mr. Frederick Hose, the former agent of the society. He also made suggestions about them that the society carried out. Upon motion the secretary was asked to send the minutes for publication.

As usual the agent is authorized to receive the fees of the society. The annual membership fee is only one dollar. The life honoray membership fee only twenty. It is hoped that the community will recognize the worthiness of this cause—protection of helpless children and dumb creatures, and lend their sympathy and friendly assistance. In cases of cruelty or neglect, the agent, Mr. Brown can be called personally or by telephoning to Mr. Robert Skinner, at THE INDEPENDENT office, Mr Jas. H. Hunt, Union National bank, Mrs. C. McCEverhard, residence, Miss Folger or Miss Corns. As Mr. Brown is also truant officer, word left at any of the public schools will reach him.

SARAH A. CORNS, Secy.

EX-SECRETARY FOSTER.

He Talks About Our New State Hospital.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Harrison's Chief of the Treasury and Twice Governor of Ohio Visits McKinley and Tells What he Knows About Hospitals for Insane.

Charles Foster, President Harrison's secretary of the treasury, and a trustee of the Toledo State hospital for insane, visited Mr. McKinley at Canton on Monday and left for Columbus in the evening.

"I am going to Columbus," said he, "to attend the first meeting of delegates from all the state institutions in Ohio, called to consider ways and means of exchanging the products of these different institutions. As things now stand, each institution buys for cash a great deal that is manufactured or raised by other institutions in Ohio. Now we propose to compare notes, find out what the several institutions need, and how those needs can be met by an interchange of products, and thus the expenses of the state kept down Its a great plan and it may work well.

"I wish I could run over to Massillon and see how your hospital is coming on. Up to the present time the Toledo hospital is the finest and most efficient in the world. The trustees of the Massillon hospital have had the benefit of our experience, and when they turn that plant over it will be the most perfect in the world. The pioneer institution on the cottage plan is the one at Toledo, however, and it will always have that glory. We were the first to put into effect the non-restraint policy.

"Here's the idea: We get a woman who is violent. She tears her garments and refuses to wear them. We don't force her The superintendent goes to her and expresses sympathy. 'It's a shame,' says he, 'to give you a dress like that. Take that dress away, attendant. Get her a new one, one that she likes. Put ribbons on it. We won't have her compelled to wear that kind of a gown.' Well, that disarms her at once and she becomes tractable.

"I recall another case. This was a man. He had been confined at Columbus for 15 years, and was regarded as unsafe. We took him to Toledo and attempted to put him in one of our open cottages. We knew he was very fond of fine dress and plug hats When we got him the superintendent gave him a talk. Said he:

"'It's an outrage the way you've been treated. They've locked you up and given you shabby clothes. We propose to give you the finest things we can find. Look at that hat!'

"The long and short of it was that when we had given him good clothes and showed that we trusted him, we never had a bit of trouble with him He lived and died in an open cottage, and his first remark after we had given him that plug hat and shown him to his room was, 'Out of jail at last.'

"My business in Canton was to talk politics to Major McKinley. Everybody sees by this time that the currency issue is the only issue, and we must force the fighting. Some of our people are inclined to feel a little timid because the free silver strength is such an unknown quantity. I don't feel that way myself at all. I expect to see what is left of the Democratic party go to smash this fall. There's nothing in the platform but dishonesty and demagogy, and nothing else can be made out of it. Of course, McKinley and I both voted for free coinage in 1878—in fact, Garfield was the only Western man who was right on silver all of the time. But when the Major and I voted for free coinage silver was up to 98, and we hoped to wipe out that difference. Well, the bill was vetoed, and subsequent legislation favorable to silver showed that attempts to get the market value of silver back to a dollar were unavailing. We were wrong in 1878, and understand it fully. There's only one safe policy for this country to follow, and the Republican party is pointing the way. Free silver would mean utter chaos, and throw the country back one hundred years."

What seems but a case of simple diarrhoea frequently develops into the most dangerous of bowel troubles, if neglected. Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry is a never failing specific in all such cases.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Mrs. J. C. Lowe Seeks a Divorce.

PROBATE COURT STATISTICS.

Judge Wise Reports 768 Deaths, 1,759 Births and 769 Marriages—Naturalization Papers Issued to 147 Persons—Appointments Made and Licenses Issued.

CANTON, July 13—A petition has been filed in court in which Catharine Lowe, of Massillon, petitions for a divorce from John C. Lowe. Ill treatment is the charge preferred. Mrs. Lowe also petitions for a decree of alimony and avers that the defendant is about to dispose of certain property. She prays for the issue of an injunction preventing this transaction. Judge McCarty granted a temporary injunction Saturday evening. Orlando C. Volkmor is the plaintiff's attorney.

PROBATE COURT REPORT.

The following report for the year ending March 31, 1896, has been prepared by the probate judge of Stark county: Total number of deaths, 768; births, 1,759; marriage licenses granted, 769; this is a gain of 85 over last year; letters of guardianship issued, 280; letters of administration issued, 166; wills probated, 121; letters testamentary, 78; estates administered upon, 246; naturalization papers were granted to 147 persons; sent to reform school, 14; to hospitals for insane, 47.

MINOR COURT NOTES.

Marie Cuthbert, of Alliance, has applied for a divorce from Hercules Cuthbert.

The judgment case of Edward J Wernet and Albert Portmann vs Peter and John Koontz has been appealed. Judgment was secured by the plaintiffs in Justice Paul's court.

C. M. Wendling has been appointed guardian of William Boyd and Viola B. Richard, of Sugar Creek township.

Inventory and appraisement and schedule of debts and liabilities have been filed in the assignment of Walter S. Putman, of Sugar Creek township.

A final distributive account has been filed in the estate of John Smith, of Perry township.

In the estate of Pero Mathie, of Lawrence township, a motion to release surety has been filed.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Ulysses S. Bean and Clara E Monticue, of North Industry; Samuel W. Murdock and Lucy Bowen, of Canton.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

A Traction Engine Wrecks the Structure, With Fatal Results.

CANTON, July 14—A heavy traction engine crashed through a bridge over West creek, at Linden avenue, last night, with fatal results. The machine was owned by C. T. Albrecht, and he was returning from the Spraukel farm, where he had threshed during the day. His engine and threshing machine had passed over the bridge in the morning, but on the return the structure refused to sustain the weight John Shull, the engineer, and C. T. Albrecht were carried into the stream with the engine. Mr Shull was instantly killed, his neck being broken; but Mr. Albrecht was more fortunate. He was taken out alive, but was terribly scalded by escaping steam, and received internal injuries which may prove fatal. Mr. Albrecht is a married man with a family, and resides in Plain township. Shull was unmarried.

BUSS DETERMINED.

John Buss, of Navarre, has sued the Standard Medicine Company, of Akron, in common pleas court, to recover $116, the amount of a board bill. He also desires the court to appoint a master to call before him the directors of the company and report the capital stock of the company and the stockholders. Buss obtained judgment recently in a justice's court.

IN PROBATE COURT.

In the case of the city of Canton vs George D. Saxton and others, the jury has been impanelled and sworn.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Ignatz Kessler, of Massillon.

Frank C. Sibila has been appointed administrator of the estate of James Paxton, of Perry township.

In Probate Court.

CANTON, July 15.—The guardian of Cora V. Umbenhour, of Tuscarawas township, has filed a final account.

The will of Maria H. Baker, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

Mary A. Ernst has been appointed administratrix of the estate of John G. Ernst, of Alliance.

In the assignment of James W. Evans, of Pike township, a partial account has been filed.

The guardian of Emma and Ira Yoder, of Canton township, has filed a final account.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frederick Schneider and Elenora Bernhart, and Adam Wieser and Orcelia J. Becker, of Canton.

The probate court has received from the state board of medical registration and examination the record for the registry of Stark county physicians.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will make you regular and you keep so; they act in a comfortable natural way, not violently but surely. They give the intestines power to move naturally; and also tone the stomach and liver. You don't become a slave to their use, they cure you so you stay cured. If a druggist makes more money on some violent purging pill he may try to sell it to you. Don't let him.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Now is the time to subscribe.

FATE OF A BAND WAGON.

Mr. Coxey's Historical Chariot Gets Into Court.

The band wagon which was used by Mr. Coxey during his march to Washington has gotten S. Perskey, formerly of this city, into trouble. Mr. Perskey gave W. A. McCrea, of Canton, a mortgage on the wagon, to secure a claim of $206. Mr. McCrea claims the wagon was sold to Mr. Coxey without his claim being liquidated. He has instituted proceedings against Perskey in Justice Robertson's court, and the case will come up on Tuesday.

Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow,

Is a line from the trite old verse we used to recite in our school boy days. It was a forcible application to those small ailments which we are apt to disregard until they reach formidable proportions. A fit of indigestion, a "slight" attack of constipation, it is assumed, will soon pass off, but it is very apt to get worse, and in the meantime is neglected until the ailment becomes chronic, and then, if not entirely eradicated, is a constant annoyance and menace of worse consequences, for diseases, recollect, beget one another. How much wiser to resort to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the outset of the malady than to temporize with it at the start, or treat it with violent remedies in its maturity. Be on time with disease or it may floor you. Malarious, rheumatic and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness are all disorders of rapid growth, and should be "nipped in the bud" by timely resort to the Bitters.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes, "I have been suffering from piles for twenty five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of inestimable value at three stages in the lives of every woman—when the girl becomes a woman, when the woman becomes a mother, and when the mother becomes incapable of maternity. At these times it gives safety and strength. It is the only medicine now before the public for women's peculiar ailments, adapted to her delicate organization by a regularaly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in these maladies. It cannot do harm in any condition of the system. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no better or pleasanter way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Only One Line That Does It.

There is now only one line operating through double daily service from Missouri river points to California, and that line is the Union Pacific.

The Overland Limited is the fastest train in the West, and its equipment of free reclining chair cars, buffet smoking and library cars, Pullman dining and sleeping cars is unsurpassed.

No other line offers equal facilities for California travel. For further particulars send for advertising matter of the Union Pacific, the original overland route. James D. Welsh, General Agent, Room 35, Carew Building, Cincinnati.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. S T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Splendid Opportunities

For home-seekers and others desirous of changing their locations are offered in the great states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Fertile and productive land is for sale on the most reasonable terms, and there are many openings for all classes of business men, particularly farmers and dairymen. Those interested will be furnished full information, free of charge, upon application to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the friends and neighbors for their kindness shown during the illness and death of my father, John Fiscus

ELLA FISCUS.

Small in size, but great in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

"After suffering from dyspepsia for three years, I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles cured me entirely." Mrs. G. C. White, Taberg, Oneida county, New York.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clem Quinn, in Pond street, a daughter.

Michael Switter is recovering from a severe attack of lumbago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Waltz is quite ill at her home in Charles street.

John G. Kirschner, of Toledo, is the guest of Joseph Klotz, in the city.

Thomas Brown has returned from Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he spent a week.

The Rev. O. Reber, of Middle Point, called on the Rev. L. H. Barry yesterday.

Stewart Eagleson, who represents the publishing house of Ginn & Company, is at the Conrad.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Bayliss. Call up 291.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor will hold an ice cream festival in Music Hall next Saturday evening

Mrs. S. A. Morgan and daughter Hattie have returned from Toledo, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sullivan.

The Daughters of St. George will give a lawn fete at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell, in West Main street, on the evening of July 23

Friends of Benjamin Edwards, of East Greenville, a former resident of this city, will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering from his sudden and serious illness.

The members of the recently organized branch of the Daughters of St. George desire to thank the local lodge of the Sons of St. George for their kind donation of $10.

Stanley Baltzly and friends who are in camp at the mouth of Big Sandy, send up the startling intelligence that they have caught three monster eels and more fish than they can use.

John Fiscus, aged 55 years, died Saturday evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jacob Christman, west of town. The body was taken to Westmoreland county, Pa., Monday, for buaial.

The Wainwright Coal Company has placed mining machines in the Woodland mine The machines are giving the company perfect satisfaction. This is the first attempt at mining with machines in the Massillon district

City Clerk Haring has received an invitation from the city of Chillicothe, which is to be extended to the citizens of Massillon, to attend the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of that city. The exercises will begin July 20 and continue three days.

Miss Charlotte Lucius entertained a party of friends at her home in Wooster street Tuesday evening, in honor of her eighteenth birthday. Most of the time was spent in dancing. Yost's orchestra furnished the music and Mr. S A. Morgan officiated as prompter.

The Christian Endeavor society, of the St. John's Evangelical church was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wetter, in East Main street, Tuesday evening. An interesting programme was rendered, refreshments were served, and the receipts amounted to $5.75.

Joseph Ertle, who left Massillon a few years ago, to become a salesman in a Chicago store, has been promoted to silk purchasing agent for one of the big Chicago establishments, and has recently returned from Europe, whither he went to buy stock for his employers

An interesting and enthusiastic echo meeting was held in the United Brethren church, last night, by the Massillon C. E. Union. President Charles Stroble of the city union led the meeting. The topic was "Impressions from Great Christian Gatherings." Informal talks were given, which were enjoyed by all present.

Lightning ran down the chimney at the residence of August Bennett at Grove's patch, west of town, Wednesday morning, doing much damage to carpets, curtains and furniture. A daughter of Mr. Bennett was rendered unconscious by the shock necessitating the attendance of Dr. J O Gardner. Under his care she has almost recovered.

E. F. Hopkins, who represents a Chicago artifical limb manufacturing firm, spent the other day in town. Mr. Hopkins ash two artifical limbs himself and at the last annual picnic of the Railway Cripples' association won first prize in the sprinting contest, running 100 yards 17½ seconds. He also holds the wrestling and heavy lifting championships of the association.

About two score of young people of this city, constituted a jolly hay wagon party. Tuesday night, that went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schuckers, in North Lawrence, by that popular mode of conveyance, and spent a very enjoyable evening The enterprise had been planned by Edward and Margaret Davis and was a success in every particular.

The surviving members of the 104th O. V. I. will hold their annual reunion in Massillon, August 12th and 13th. It is necessary to find places where a number of these veterans can be accommodated on the night of August 12th, and persons desiring to take one or more members of the regiment are requested to leave their names with the secretary, William Yost.

An unknown young man started his bicycle down the South East street hill at noon today, and though his feet slipped from the pedals, managed to hold until the Pennsylvania railway was reached. When the wheel struck the rails the rider was thrown to the ground. He was picked up unconscious and carried to the flag station nearby where he was resuscitated. The man sustained no serious injuries, but the wheel was completely wrecked.

When Wayne county was first organized, a hundred years ago, it embraced a large part of Ohio, portions of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. It included the sites of Detroit and Chicago. Wayne county is not so big now, but its people are making big preparations for the centennial celebration of that county to be held in Wooster, August 11 to 15. The week will be made a memorable one with monster parades, reunions and celebrations. Half fare rates have been granted on all railroads for two weeks from all points within 100 miles of

MASSILLON YOUNG PEOPLE.

They Meet with an Accident En Route to Turkeyfoot.

CANAL FULTON, July 14.—A party of young people from Massillon set out for Turkeyfoot Lake this morning, traveling in a closed band wagon and a coach. The occupants of the closed carriage were Misses Arline Webb, Jessie Drake, Edith Pille and Messrs. Harry Foltz and Frank Webb. About one mile beyond Canal Fulton the horses attached to the coach, driven by Duke Cunningham, ran away. The young people were greatly alarmed and tumbled out of the carriage, screaming, as best they could. Their dresses were torn and they were all more or less bruised, though not seriously hurt. The coach was badly damaged. The girls were packed into the band wagon, and the boys went to Canal Fulton, where they procured a new carriage, to which the horses, by this time reduced to order, were hitched and continued on their way.

KILLED BY A WAGON.

Daniel Eichard Meets with a Fatal Accident.

THE RESULT OF A RUNAWAY.

While at Work in his Fields, Saturday Afternoon the Horses Break Away and the Heavy Load Passes over his Body—News from Other Nearby Towns.

CANAL FULTON, July 13.—Daniel Eichard, a farmer aged 60, living two miles west of here, was fatally injured Saturday afternoon while at work in his hay field. The horses in some manner broke away and he fell in front of the wheels of a heavily-loaded hay wagon. The wagon passed over him and he was carried to his home, where he died Sunday. The funeral will take place at 10 a. m. Tuesday. Mr. Eichard had a large family and was well to-do.

DEATH OF JOHN FISCUS.

ORRVILLE, July 13.—John Fiscus, of Westmoreland county, Pa., died at the home of his sister, Mrs J. Christman, near Massillon, Saturday evening, July 11th. Mr. Fiscus had been in poor health for several years, his disease baffling the physicians. In May he decided to go to Mt. Clemens, Mich., and try the baths. He was there but a short time until there was a marked improvement in his condition, and all arrangements were completed for his return home, when he was suddenly stricken with paralysis of the heart. He rallied in a few days and was removed to the home of his sister, in Stark county, where he lingered for two weeks. He leaves a family of five children, one son and four daughters, Mr. Fiscus was a devoted father and an exemplary Christian. His wife preceded him to the spirit world three years ago. The remains were shipped to his home, at Latrobe, Pa., Monday morning. Deceased was 55 years old, and an uncle of J. M. Fiscus, of Orrville.

A DALTON ACCIDENT.

DALTON, July 13 —An accident which may prove fatal occurred on our streets last Saturday evening. A couple of boys were having a horse race and when they reached the public square one of the horses became frightened at the band which was playing and jumped around on the street, knocking Mr. C. B. Feasel down and bruising his body considerably. Mr. Feasel was carried to his home and his wounds attended to, and as no bones are broken he will soon be around again.

SUNDAY AT CAMP M'KINLEY.

WARMINGTON, July 13.—Camp McKinley, at the mouth of Pigeon run, was swarmed with visitors from Massillon and other nearby towns yesterday. Fishing is good, and William Brown would be content to spend the whole summer here. Among the Massillon guests yesterday was Z. T. Baltzly, who made the trip on his wheel.

LEBANON LADS VICTORIOUS.

WEST LEBANON, July 13 —The game of base ball here Saturday between the home team and the Beach City club resulted in a victory for the former, the score being 11 to 2.

EAST GREENVILLE NOTES

EAST GREENVILLE, July 14.—The little daughter of Nick Bennett was playing along the road when a horse pasturing there kicked her in the face and cut a gash about five inches long. Dr. Kimball was called and put in about five stitches.

ORRVILLE NOTES,

ORRVILLE, July 13.—Fred Reichenbauch, who was caught in the rope while hoisting hay, is around again.

J. M. Fiscus visited Cleveland Friday, and took in the ball game between Cleveland and Baltimore.

Akron Accidents.

AKRON, July 14.—Samuel Beese was found hanging from a rafter in his barn at 10 o'clock last night. He was 35 years of age and was but recently married. Mr. Beese has friends in Massillon.

Henry Huber, a local grocer, was drowned in a canal lock Monday afternoon. He was subject to fits of dizziness, and in one of these fell from a bridge. Mr. Huber has relatives residing in Massillon.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon July 14, 1896:

LADIES

Miller, Mrs. Dave — Phillips, Miss Rosa

MEN.

Burns, Ulysses L. — Hanes, E.
Burns, J. D. — Harkins, John
Clubberbuck, H. E. — Hoffman, Geo. W.
Editor Missouri World — Holderbine, Fredric
Folger, Clark — Johnson, Mr.
Sayman, Mike (2)

FOREIGN.

Knodel, Mrs. Diene

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

NEARBY TOWN NOTES.

Burglars Are Operating at Newman.

PUTTING THEORY INTO PRACTICE

All Sorts of News from the Tuscarawas Valley—A Child's Accident at Crystal Spring—East Greenville Boys Can Still Play Ball.

NEWMAN, July 15.—Wm. D. Reese returned home last Friday from West Virginia, after spending several weeks with his children. Mrs. Reese remained a few days longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Harrold, in Elton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Currie, of Canton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forrest.

Jabez Thomas and son Edward, of Navarre, circulated among their many Newman friends the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Watkins have returned from Pittsburg, where they visted the latter's parents

William Findley, wife and daughter spent last Sunday at the pleasant farm residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Clapper, in Wayne county.

The Hon. James Cooney, the veteran statesman of Massillon, smiles all over when his recent able article on McKinley is referred to. While James has declared he does not want a position, his friends believe it would be wise for the Major to allow him to keep people "off the grass."

Secretary-Treasurer A. L. Williams's report for the quarter ending June 30, for the Massillon miners' independent district, shows that the funds are fast slipping away, and will soon reach the point where some people will not be worried as to what disposition should be made of the money that was sent into the Massillon district during the recent strike.

Post Master Findley is putting J. S. Coxey's theory into practice this week by performing manual labor on our public roads.

Burglars broke into the home of Wm. Forrest last Saturday night and stole three large hams and all the eatables they could find. They also took a $5 gold piece that the old lady has cherished as a keepsake for over 40 years. They also lost one ham in the same manner about a month ago. There is no clue as to who could commit such a dastardly, sneaking crime.

Mrs. Sophia James, of Pittsburg, is visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. Lorenzo Williams.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Ostheimer, of Massillon, and Miss Alice Griffiths, of this place, took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffiths, Thursday evening, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Lister, of North Lawrence, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The groom was attended by A. L Williams, of this place, while the bride was assisted by Miss Mary Becket, of Massillon. Congratulations were then in order. The presents were many, beautiful and useful. A bountiful repast was then served to everybody in sight, which lasted several hours. We wish the young couple a pleasant journey through life.

STILL HAVE THEIR SPUNK.

EAST GREENVILLE, July 15.—The great game of ball Dalton vs. S. Rollier, of East Greenville, has at last been declared off; some time ago the manager of the Dalton team visited our town and talked his club up pretty strong, having been improved considerably this season by half dozen or more players from the old Wadsworth and Manchester team known the country over, and challenged the best team in our little town and surrounding mines for a game for $20 a side. This statement so aroused some of the old players here who took him up and tied the match, and now when the time is here for the game to be played Dalton wants to change the articles so as to exclude all players except those who reside in our little town, knowing we had no one to perform in the capacity of a battery. This idea seems ridiculous to us to bind us down to pick out a club from our little town of four hundred inhabitants to play a city like Dalton of 3,000 people and the assistance of half a dozen league players does not give us much show. All we ask is to be placed on the same footing for a start and then let her go But as they have given their ultimatum and say they positively will not play as per articles, we desire to state that we still have a little of the old time Greenville spunk that we are noted for and will accept of their last proposition and gather up a few of the old timers scrubs like we had up there on the Fourth of July and beat them and will play them for a purse of $20 as suggested by them, game to be played at Dalton on Saturday, July 25. So get ready, Dalton.

A PENTECOSTAL CAMP MEETING.

BEACH CITY, July 15 —The congregation of the M. E. and U. B. churches of this place have united forces for the occasion and are now arranging for a pentecostal camp meeting to be held here next week, commencing on Tuesday and continuing the remainder of the month. The meeting will be under the direction of the Rev. C. E. Rowley, of Delaware, assisted by ministers from the surrounding towns and villages. Persons who desire to attend can rent tents twelve feet square on the grounds for $3 per term, or furnished tents for $5. Lodging per night 25 cents.

A CHILD'S ACCIDENT.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 13.—Grace, the 6 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shoup, while playing at home in the yard, on Monday afternoon, accidentally fell and broke her arm below the elbow. Dr. Hallock was summoned and dressed the broken bone..."Buffalo Bill, the ever genial and efficient helper at the brewery, is a good man in the right place...Lewis Sheffler, of Niles, was the guest of his parents Sunday...Edward Rosche and his helper are busy mowing hay in the meadow...Quite a few people of this place spent Sunday at Turkeyfoot lake and report having a

are runing slow at present...Mr. and Mrs Myron Beatty, of Massillon, spent Sunday with the former's parents...Will Smith, of Wheeling, is spending a few days here with relatives...An unusually large crowd attended the dance which was held in Pahlau's hall last Saturday night. Music was furnished by the little German band...Mr. and Mrs Howard Mitzell, of Canton, were Sunday visitors in town...Quite a number of our people have been picking huckleberries in the Kepler swamp near Turkeyfoot lake and report a large crop. Levi Wilson claims to have picked the largest berry in the swamp Lee says it weighs 2½ pounds and is the "pride of the patch."

MAYESVILLE LETTER.

Mrs. Clara Beeler is visiting relatives in Knox county...Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Johnson, a son...Mrs. Culberstone is visiting in Akron.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

The chief topic of discussion on the part of our citizens is "free silver and the gold standard."

Mrs. Peters and Master Frederic, of Kent, O., were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mock, on Friday and Saturday.

The body of Daniel Eicher, sr., was interred in the Pleasant View cemetery south of town on the 14th inst. An immense concourse of neighbors and friends attended the services.

Peter Brogan resumed work in the mine last week, after a severe attack of lung fever.

New topic cards for the C. E. society are now ready for distribution. They are unique in design and tastily printed.

Alva Hurford, of Canton, was in our town on Tuesday evening.

EAST GREENVILLE NOTES.

EAST GREENVILLE, July 16 —We are glad to write that for the first time for many months all the miners in and around our little village are working every day, which seems to bring joy and new life to our people, especially those who are depending on the coal mine for a living...Ralph Sutton and Howell Bevel were the principals in a walking match last Saturday night. The distance was supposed to be five miles but they say it was not that far—it was only from Massillon to Greenville, and perhaps certain circumstances made the distance seem shorter.

Not less than 180 of our people, including children took advantage of the cheap excursion to Chippewa lake Saturday and enjoyed themselves with a good, old-fashioned basket picnic with the Justus Sunday school...Benj. Edwards, one of our business men who has been confined to his bed for about one week, is no better at this writing. He is a victim of kidney trouble...A little girl, the daughter of Nick Bennett, met with quite a painful accident the other day. While out playing she came too close to a horse that was pasturing and it kicked the child in the face.

Miss Maggie Stanford, who has been on the sick list for about a week, is somewhat better at this writing, and it is expected that she will soon be all right again...Peter Partle, a young man of this village, who, while at work in the sand bank as a miner, had his leg broken by a fall of slate, is getting along as well as can be expected. We must say that Peter is having bad luck with his limbs, as this accident will complete a quartette of broken limbs for him within the last three or four years.. George Bickel and Frank Bowers are busily engaged at present, erecting a new summer house for Mrs. Hurst, north of town.

Bolivar Briefs.

Jesse Peoples, a former agent for the Wheeling & Lake Erie here, has secured his re-appointment and will move into the App property near the depot.

Mrs. George Stoerl and daughter, of Abilane, Kan., are visiting Mrs. David Belknap, the mother of Mrs. Stoerl. Mr. Stoerl was at one time a merchant of this place.

The early apples were plenty as nearly every one in the town have one or two trees of early harvests. The plum trees have all got to be propped, especially the green gage.

The corn crop is in better condition than last year's crop at this time of the season, and the outlook for a large yield is excellent. Potatoes will have no price at all. The yield will surpass that of last year, with about the same amount of acreage.

It is really astonishing how much a quarter will do when invested in an INDEPENDENT want column ad

They All Come Back

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this great medicine keep up and continue the whole year round, steady as a clock.

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured more sickness, and made more happiness through restoration to health than any other medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MAY DOUBLE TRACK IT.

The Wheeling and Lake Increases its Capital

BY FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

President Blair Issues an Official Announcement, Stating the Many Purposes for Which the Additional Money is Desired.

TOLEDO, July 15 —President A. G. Blair announced that the stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie company have voted to increase its capital stock to $5,000,000. Several reasons other than a general improvement of the property are given by President Blair. In issuing the $5,000,000 stock, the company is authorized to double track the road, increase its rolling stock and equipment.

Mr. Blair said that one of the purposes was the development of the company's terminal facilities at Cleveland. Although the Wheeling & Lake Erie has had rights over the Valley road into Cleveland for some time, it has made no effort to use them, but with this increase of capital stock, it will begin the development of its trade at Cleveland. As will be observed in the official statement the company is also authorized to build and buy branches. This may mean the construction of the proposed Wellington branch into Cleveland. It would give Toledo another Cleveland line only a few miles longer than the Lake Shore The following official statement was issued by President Blair:

"That for the purpose of constructing a second additional track, extending its line, constructing branches thereof, increasing its machinery, rolling stock, depots and other fixtures, and for paying any bonds issued or guaranteed by it, and for the purchase of any railroad within the state of Ohio which has been or may hereafter be sold by a judicial order or decree, and for completing its line of road, and for any and all the purposes aforesaid, and for any of the purposes authorized by law, the capital stock of said company be increased from fourteen million five hundred thousand dollars to nineteen million five hundred thousand dollars by issuing additional common stock to the amount of five million dollars divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; and that the stockholders of said company do hereby consent to such increase and decide that the same is necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

"The company has recently received twelve new engines and one thousand new thirty-ton coal cars. New sidings are being built along the main line; seventy-pound steel rails have been laid in portions of the main track; new steel bridges are under contract to be placed in position by September first. With the improvements now under way completed, the facilities for handling business will be fifty per cent. greater than for the year 1895. The coal and iron ore contracts for 1896 show a considerable increase over 1895. The action of the Wheeling & Lake Erie is the result of the arrangement for using the Valley railway of Ohio. The agreement for the use of the Valley railway for an entrance into Cleveland has finally been accepted and important improvements will be made in the terminals in the city of Cleveland for the Baltimore & Ohio and Wheeling & Lake Erie business. By this contract a joint line is established for Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal to the lake front, which is the shortest existing line."

You need Hood's Sarsaparilla to enrich and purify your blood, create an appetite and give sweet, refreshing sleep.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Non-Union Men Are Attacked at the Brown Hoisting Works.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Troops have been ordered out immediately to suppress another riot at the Brown Hoisting Works. A number of non-union men have been beaten and stabbed and several reported killed.

Populists Endorse Bryan.

HURON, S. D., July 15.—[By Associated Press]—The Populist platform declares for the free coinage of silver and instructs its delegates to the St. Louis convention to work with the silverites. W. J. Bryan has been suggested as the most available candidate for President. A vote endorsing Bryan was carried two to one, after a long fight.

Stricken with Paralysis.

NEW YORK, July 15.—[By Associated Press.]—The condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., stricken with paralysis yesterday, is slightly improved this morning, but still the greatest apprehension is felt.

"As if a brick were lying in my stomach," is the description by a dyspeptic of his feeling after eating

This is one of the commonest symptoms of indigestion. If you have it, take Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Not only this symptom, but *all* the symptoms of indigestion are cured by Shaker Digestive Cordial.

So many medicines to cure this one disorder Only one that can be called successful, because only one that acts in a simple, natural, and yet scientific way. Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Purely vegetable, and containing no dangerous ingredients, Shaker Digestive Cordial tones up, strengthens and restores to health all the digestive organs.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1 00 a bottle.

Affidavits as to personal character may be necessary to allay suspicion or to attract the simple minded; but what has the manufacturer's private character to do with the efficacy of his so-called "cure?" Ely's Cream Balm depends solely upon its reputation of years as a successful cure for catarrh in all its stages. It is absolutely free from mercury or any other drug injurious to the system. Being applied directly to the diseased membrane it affords instantaneous relief and will effect a perfect cure of catarrh.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhœa set in She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhœa but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Plan Your Summer Outing Now. Go to Picturesque Mackinac via the Coast Line.

It only costs $13 50 from Detroit, $15.50 from Toledo, $18 00 from Cleveland for the round trip, including meals and berths. One thousand miles of lake ride on new modern steel steamers for the above rates. Send two cents for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

"Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!" so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse his sluggish liver. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Even in the most severe cases of sprain or bruise, cut or burn, Thomas' Electric Oil gives almost instant relief. It is the ideal family liniment.

Farmers, Take Notice...

I have leased the . . . .

POCOCK FLOURING MILLS

Of this city and will have them running by July 8th. Being a miller of large experience I can

Guarantee to Give You Good Satisfaction.

I am in the market at all times for first-class wheat and will pay as high price as any dealer in Massillon.

I Respectfully Ask You to Give Me a Trial.

Respectfully,

MASSILLON. **...M. NEAL.**

HOT WEATHER HEAD-GEAR.

SCORCHER—The latest Bicycle Cap—Keep your head and face cool and you will enjoy the ride. No part of the cap touches the forehead.

Only 50c.

The Gem Bicycle Garter.

Straw Hats at a Big Discount.

NO. 4 E. MAIN.

Spangler & Co

Fine Leather Belts 25c and 50c.

Orders taken for Crash Bicycle Suits.

HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

Bellicose Baseballists Learn an Important Lesson.

A BITTER PILL FOR TEBEAU.

Rusie's Vague Plan For Vengeance—Treasonable Talk Among Minor Leagues. Efforts For an Opposition Circuit—The Essence of Managerial Success.

Pugnacity has been for some time past growing and spreading in the baseball field. Lately it became almost an epidemic. As we have seen, the "noble rage" even swept the level headed veteran Captain Anson from his feet, and he wanted to whip the Cincinnati catcher in the presence of 10,000 worshipful and reverent Sunday rooters. Then came the news that Umpire Lynch and Captain Tebeau agreed, in the midst of a game at Cleveland, to go outside the ground and settle a dispute over a decision after the manner of the prize ring and were only prevented by the interference of more conservative players.

But the fighting mania didn't end there. Those aggressive Cleveland Spiders went to Louisville, and the state of belligerency was recognized. Mr. Tebeau and some of his warriors had a skirmish with Umpire Weidman because he called a game on account of darkness just when they had victory in their clasp. The president of the Louisville club entered the controversy at this stage by causing the arrest of Tebeau and some of his players and arraigning them on a charge of disturbing the peace and inciting to riot. The Louisville magistrate, who is probably a baseball crank, recollecting that his favorite club has had few chances this season to humiliate visiting teams and uphold the pride and dignity of the commonwealth, came to its rescue and assessed fines upon the Ohio invaders, graded downward from $100 to $25 in order to fit the specific crime in each case.

Still, the end was not reached. When I was a boy and went to school in the country, it was the custom among the Spartan-like fathers of that day when a boy got a whipping at school to administer to the victim of pedagogic wrath a second chastisement as soon as the unhappy youth returned to the sacred precincts of his home, and the second bastinado did not result from an investigation of the merits of the first, but as a matter of course sequence The National league seems to have adopted that old fashioned way of dealing with its erring sons, for right on top of the judicial fines imposed at Louisville comes an edict from the National league board of directors adding $200 to the sum of Captain Tebeau's financial punishment, with the provision that unless it be paid into the League treasury within ten days after notification he shall be meligible to play until the fine is liquidated.

There can be no doubt that Tebeau is too offensively aggressive upon the ballfield. He has gone just a bit too far in urging his men to scrap and claim all in sight Perhaps it is the manner in which he does this more than the persistency with which he keeps it up which has finally called down on his luckless head the punishment of Kentucky courts and the League directors. Once before I compared Tebeau to Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. His private and baseball natures are antithetical twins. In everyday life Tebeau is a mild mannered, sociable, agreeable young man, who wins friends wherever he goes. But the ballfield transforms him into an entirely different person. He knows no friends there. The world is his foe, and his hand is raised against the universe. No close decision by an umpire is in his mind fair, honest or right unless it favors his club. And his policy is to denounce the official in words which seethe as well as to heap opprobrium upon the players of the opposing side.

What result this official recognition by the League of Mr. Tebeau's peculiar methods will have cannot be definitely foretold. It is likely, however, to be efficacious, not only in its direct application, but as a caution to many others who were studying the Tebeauman methods and following most dangerously close to his lines. True, Mr. Robinson, who owns the Cleveland club, hurled defiance at the League directors and in the first moments of his resentment declared that the fine would not be paid, and that Mr. Tebeau would play right along as usual It is well that he had ten days in which to cool off and simmer down to a proper appreciation of the situation.

The decision of the National league directors in the Rusie case, as made at Pittsburg, is consistent with all the past policy of that body, which has invariably stood solidly with its clubs for the maintenance of discipline. Without the strongest kind of discipline in the teams baseball would lose public confidence and as a consequence public support also. The fines imposed by the New York club upon Rusie last year may have been technically irregular or excessive in their individual application, but the big pitcher's lapses were shown to be so frequent that the directors waived technicality in the main issue. Rusie now declares he will go into the courts for redress. The courts would probably deal with the question of fines in a strictly legal light, and he would therefore get a verdict for a return of about $125 of the $200. But neither he nor the New York club cares much about such a verdict. The club wanted the League's indorsement and got it. Rusie wanted a release and didn't get it. The courts cannot give him redress in that line if he should ask it. It looks, therefore, as if Rusie must acknowledge defeat or quit the profession.

Right on the heels of the League's pronunciamentos in the Tebeau and Rusie cases come rumors of efforts being made to start another opposition circuit to fight the national agreement. The chief encouragement which the projectors have this time appears to be a supposed dissatisfaction among the minor leagues with the new classification scheme adopted by the national board last winter It is claimed that nearly every minor organization would withdraw from national agreement protection and join fortunes with the rival of the National league could the latter get a foothold and form a satisfactory circuit. It is not likely that another baseball rebellion could be launched. The lesson of the last two revolts is too fresh in the minds of men. It doesn't seem probable that enough capital could be enlisted to attempt the destruction of the now solidly intrenched National league. With the Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago clubs owning their own grounds, which are worth more than three-quarters of a million, and the New York club paying $20,000 a year rental for the control of the only two sites available south of the Harlem river, it would require a capital of at least $1,000,000 to even give hope to an attempt to drive the dominant baseball powers from the throne of public patronage.

I saw Nash miss a ground ball recently, and the result was the loss of another game to his club. As the once worshiped captain of the Bostons walked off the field with bowed head one could not help asking the question, "What constitutes a successful manager or captain?" The answer certainly is, "He who has a winning team." Horace Greeley must have had baseball management in mind when he declared that nothing succeeds like success. Give any ball manager a team of capable performers which will not indulge in dissipation, but will use team work, and he can be classed with the successful number. Put the same man in charge of inferior material or of men who are hard to control or who play for individual records and his crown is soon gone. In baseball opportunity makes the heroes. O. P. CAYLOR.

OLIVER TEBEAU.

LEWIS MORRISON.

An Old School Actor Who Has Won Fame In the Role of Mephistopheles.

One of the few remaining actors of the old school who have never found it necessary to go into tough melodrama or problem plays in order to win pecuniary success is Lewis Morrison. The hundreds of thousand of persons who have seen him in his marvelous impersonation of Mephistopheles in a scenic and spectacular version of "Faust" would scarcely be willing to credit the statement that Mr. Morrison is also an excellent light comedian. Such is the case, nevertheless, for in his earlier years on the stage he was assigned to every class of work, and it was this remarkable versatility that first caused the prediction to be made that Morrison would some day become one of the leading stars of the American theatrical firmament. No one, however, had any idea that it would be in the role of Mephistopheles that he would win great fame and a greater fortune.

LEWIS MORRISON.

All actors have faults which they seem never to be able to entirely correct, and Morrison is no exception to the rule. His one great fault is a tendency to overelaborate details at the expense of the more important portions of his picture where he considers it sufficient only to lay the color on with a prodigal hand. This tendency is more marked now than ever, due, doubtless, to the playing of practically only one role for many years, a thing which every conscientious actor ought to endeavor to avoid if he have any regard for his after work.

Mr. Morrison has had a most eventful life. In the early days of his theatrical career, while he was playing a couple of new roles each week, John S. Clarke was among the first to appreciate his worth, and it was as leading man at the old Walnut Street theater, Philadelphia, that he gained much of the experience and knowledge of his profession that has enabled him to reach his present pinnacle of fame. In fact, he was called from there to take leading parts at the Union Square theater, New York, and still later appeared under the management of Lester Wallack. During his long career he has supported such eminent artists as McCullough and Barrett, Salvini and Adelaide Neilson, and it was an offer from Henry Irving for him to play Mephistopheles to the latter's Faust that led him into making a tour of America with a company of his own in the same attraction. His success was such as to cause him to repeat it, and it is evident from his wonderful impersonation of his satanic majesty that he is in the very zenith of his powers as a tragedian. It is not generally known that Mr. Morrison served throughout the late rebellion with distinction, winning a captain's commission before he was 19 and brevetted a major before being mustered out.

Mr. Morrison is dark, has black, curly hair, is about 5 feet 10¼ inches in height and slight in build, weighing about 140 pounds. He is the embodiment of grace, a most fascinating conversationalist, is generous to a fault and is one of the most desirable acquaintances imaginable.

Sarah Bernhardt's Age.

An impertinent young man asked Sarah Bernhardt in her dressing room once how old she was. "Let me see," answered the witty actress. "I was 18 years old at the birth of my son Maurice. His father was 34 years old, and he would be now twice that age if alive. According to that I ought to be twice 18 also, but you had better figure that for yourself."

The fun of it is that the proposition of the madame was correct, if her solution was purposely misleading. The inquisitive young man did not understand the joke, however.

As Actor "On Velvet."

An unemployed barnstormer on Broadway, New York, accidentally stepped on a lady's dress.

"I wish you would be more careful," said the woman sharply as she pulled at her skirt.

"I beg your pardon, madam," replied the actor, "but it's the first time I have been on velvet in a very long while."

CYCLERS AND CYCLING.

Some of This Season's Rising Young Sprinters.

TRICK RIDING AT LOUISVILLE.

A Novel Feature of the National Meet. Something More Concerning Saddle Adjustment—Wheelmen Who Ignore Road Rules—Odds and Ends of Gossip.

In the cycling world activity increases with the progress of the season. The settled summer weather that now pervades all parts of the country has brought out all the wheeling forces—veterans and recruits. As an athletic sport bicycling was never so popular as it is this year.

The feats of the experts are given wide circulation after each event, but many of the lesser lights who have figured very little before the public are developing qualities that will make them shine brighter by and by.

Among the amateur racing cracks there is not, perhaps, in all America a more promising young flier than Irwin A. Powell of New York. He is the son of a wealthy physician and it is said will come into a fortune of about a million when he is 21 years old. He is now not quite 20. The first bid for athletic honors made by Young Powell was in 1891, in the 100 yard dash for boys under 15 years old, in the Cutler Athletic association games in New York city. At this meeting he won a medal. After that he broke

IRWIN A. POWELL.

school records regularly until he stood at the head of the New York interscholastic contestants. He has improved steadily ever since. On the New York circuit this season Powell showed his rear wheel to his rivals right through the state and caused a genuine sensation by the remarkable strength he displayed in all his efforts. That he will ere long cut in and make trouble among the top cracks of the country is confidently expected by those familiar with his work.

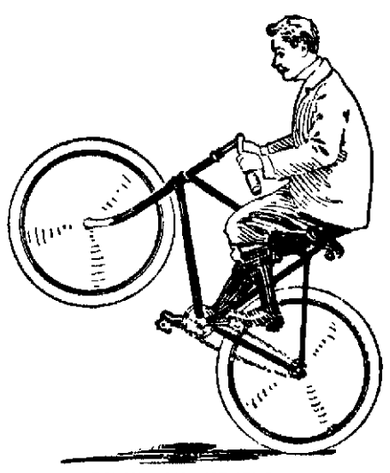
The racing world is just now opening its eyes very wide at the performances of the new star, Tom Butler. The public knew nothing of him until last year, when he came into some prominence as a swift amateur, and this season, when he blossomed out as a professional, he was not regarded as at all dangerous by any of the crack riders. But since he has beaten Cooper, Sanger and a host of other fliers the Butler lad is recognized as worthy of the best efforts that the best of them can put forth.

The trick riding contest in the national meet is taking well with the cycling experts. An extraordinarily large number of entries have already been made, among them some of the best known riders of the country. The track is to be fitted up specially for the trick events. Electric lights will be arranged to bear upon a large platform which will be erected in the center of the field inside of the track. The spectators will be allowed to promenade on the track or sit in the grand stand and watch the performance.

The feats that will be performed will include a number of notable ones adopted from the tricks of experts all over the world. There will be one wheel riding, cycling with both feet on the bar, wheel vaulting, etc. These performances are to be made a most interesting feature of the meet.

The saddle subject is inexhaustible. There is no slackening of the discussion of the make, the shape and the proper slant for its adjustment, and just now there is a good deal being said concerning the position of the saddle on the frame with reference to the pedals.

One experienced wheelman says: "Practice has shown that the best position on the saddle is in front of the post, so that a plumb line dropped from the nose of the seat to the ground would intersect the crank when in a horizontal position when on the upward turn, about 2½ inches back of the shaft. This puts the rider well over his work and allows him to exert more power with less fatigue than would be possible with the seat placed behind the saddle post."



RIDING ON ONE WHEEL.

The misbehavior of wheelmen who ignore the rules of the road, who ride at dangerous speed in crowded thoroughfares, who fail to provide themselves with bells and lights, who trespass upon sidewalks and knock over pedestrians, is a serious matter to the whole body of bicycle riders and a menace to the influence for good which wheelmen might and many of them do exert. Defiance of public opinion and the public rights will prevent wheelmen from exercising any influence in behalf of much needed public improvement and will produce opposition to any public measure favored by wheelmen.

The Bicycle Girl

Or Man—will find—that the—

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

Is their friend as an external remedy for Pains, Sprains, Cuts, Scratches and Bruises and all like accidental ailments.

CARRY A BOTTLE ALONG.

You'll find it of particular use when Gripes, Pains in the Stomach come on—nothing better for Cramps or Cholera Morbus.

50c size holds twice as much as the 25c size.

HERB MEDICINE COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. The Saltsman Drug Co., Massillon, O.

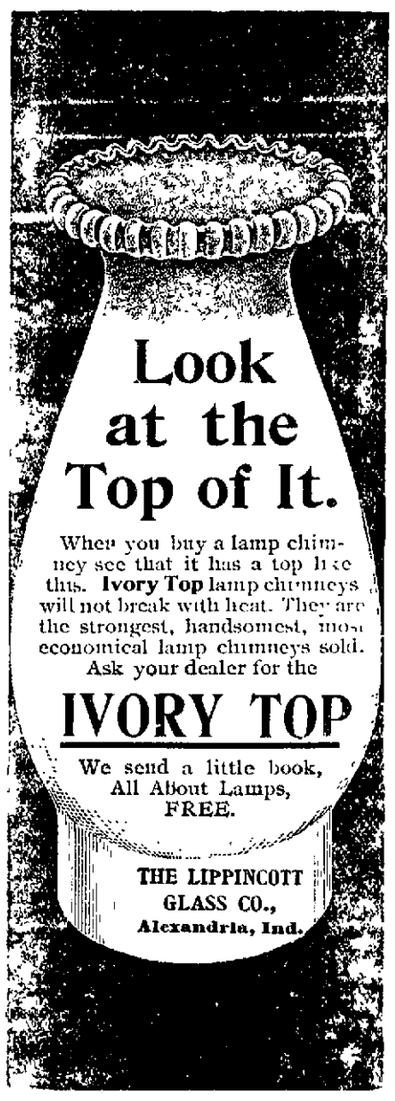
THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.



Look at the Top of It.

When you buy a lamp chimney see that it has a top like this. **Ivory Top** lamp chimneys will not break with heat. They are the strongest, handsomest, most economical lamp chimneys sold. Ask your dealer for the

IVORY TOP

We send a little book, All About Lamps, FREE.

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO., Alexandria, Ind.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

Have You an Afflicted Wife, Mother, Daughter or Sister?

If so, don't fail to have them consult the most Eminent Lady Physician in the world

MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS,

SPECIALIST.

Diseases of Women and Children.

WILL VISIT

MASSILLON, OHIO,

Thursday, July 23rd.

Office: HOTEL CONRAD.

Consultation Free, Confidential.

MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS' wonderful discoveries and great success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to her own sex has created wonder and admiration throughout the country and stamped her as the great benefactor to her sex of the present day. The best physicians and surgeons are daily sending her cases from all parts of the country. Cases which they cannot cure she

RESTORES TO PERFECT HEALTH

in a few weeks, or months at most, and her office parlors are always crowded with patients from the best families, wherever she stops, and her visit to this place will afford the ladies of Stark county a rare opportunity to consult this most eminent lady.

Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams was educated especially for the medical profession. Her father being a well-known clergyman, she had many advantages early in life, and inherited those high moral sentiments which have marked her great success throughout her professional life.

While Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams makes a specialty of female diseases and diseases of children, yet she treats all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys

It is strange that ladies of America have not long since demanded lady physicians in this country, as well as the ladies of Germany, France and England, to treat the ailments peculiar to their sex and their children, as every lady must know the skill and sympathy of an expert lady physician and mother, in these cases, must accomplish what no man can do. Let no afflicted lady miss this opportunity of consulting Mrs Dr. Harkey Adams.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said: "Mrs. Dr Harkey Adams, of the Woman's Hospital, is doing the noblest work of God in curing our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of such ailments as men cannot understand"

Rev. Dr. Kochendorf said: "Ladies, pray for more such angels in woman's form as Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams, of the Woman's Hospital, who is doing such noble work by her lectures, with her pen, and in the hospital"

Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams has cured more Female Diseases in the past twelve years in the Woman's Hospital than all the physicians in Ohio If you have any affection of the Urinary or Reproductive Organs, do not fail to consult this eminent physician, and be cured She cures all affections of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Discolorations, Birth Marks, Wens, Tumors and Cancers without the knife, caustic or loss of blood. Five hundred dollars for a case of Inflammation, Granulation or Ulceration of the Womb that Mrs Dr Harkey Adams cannot cure without caustics, burning or cutting One thousand dollars for a case of Displacement Painful, Scanty or Profuse Menses that she cannot restore. Constipation, Piles and all diseases of the Bowels and Rectum positively cured. Child bearing made easy by her new French remedies.

HER IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate lady or child; can be used while at work; the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult her or communicate with her as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as satisfactory and successful as though they were living next door to each other

Free Examination of the Urine – Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred). Tape worms removed in from three to five hours, without starvation

Correspondence solicited Address,

MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS, Akron, O.

DR W. T. ADAMS

Formerly of the

Post Graduate Hospital of Chicago, Illinois.

WILL VISIT

MASSILLON, OHIO,

Thursday, July 23rd,

Office: HOTEL CONRAD.

CONSULTAION AND ADVICE, ...FREE.....

Dr. Adams makes a specialty of the proper fitting of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, by the latest scientific methods, to correct all errors of refraction. Ninety per cent of all cases of Nervous Sick Headaches are cured by Glasses when properly fitted.

Dr. Adams makes examinations that few in this country can make. He has instruments with which he can examine every fiber and muscle in the inside of the eye He can tell in an instant after examining your eyes whether he can benefit you or not, and will truthfully say so. He also straightens Cross-eyes without cutting, by a new and novel method of his own. Call early, and be examined free.

All lenses are ground by actual measurement to correct the defect in each eye.

Dr. Adams successfully treats all classes of Ear troubles—deafness, ringing or noises in the ears, closure of the tympanum etc

CATARRH—All Catarrhal troubles of the Nose and Throat promptly cured. We aim to make no statement that we cannot verify in practice; and we also say without hesitation, that we can cure every uncomplicated case of catarrh of the nose and throat, regardless of the prevalent opinion that catarrh is incurable. Nothing has given Dr. Adams so great a reward for his labor as being able to effect a cure in these long standing troubles that drag down the victims unnotified of danger. Early treatment is always satisfying to the patient.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR—annoying and unsightly, permanently removed without blemish, by Dr. W. T. Adams, the skillful Electro Surgeon.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dr. Adams treats no acute diseases, but makes an entire specialty of long standing Chronic Disease cases, given up by other physicians and pronounced incurable. He most desires to see

THE YOUNG who through ignorance or the careless exuberance of youthful spirits, have been unfortunate and find themselves in danger of losing their health and embittering their after life

THE MIDDLE AGED who find their vigor and vitality weakened by the traces of old complaints which unskilled physicians had perhaps relieved, but which time has brought back at a period when they are most annoying.

THE OLD who should spend their declining years in peace and comfort, but find their bodies racked with pain at a time when they require their strength for the certain duties of life will find it to their advantage to consult Dr. Adams. His cures are thorough and permanent. Correspondence solicited Address,

DR. W. T. ADAMS, Akron, O.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News. Now is the time to subscribe,

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE

How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building

Our Repair Department Is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 193.

PERRY H. YOUNG

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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ANIMALS TOO RICH.

SOME OF THEM HAVE MORE ADVANTAGES THAN THEY NEED.

How Evolution Has Affected Certain Species—Frogs Are Poorly Equipped, Yet They Get a Living Easily—Cats Lead the Predatory Classes.

Certain snakes of medium size carry the most deadly weapon, whether of offense or defense, owned by any animal. In addition they have the perfect vertebrate structure which Sir Richard Owen so much admired, and can therefore swim, climb and make their way in places where no other animal of similar size can go. They are the best equipped animals of their kind. Side by side with these are found snakes of similar size and equal powers, except that they lack the invincible lethal weapon. They only carry blank cartridges in the battle of life. Evolution seems arrested for no reason. They not only fail to grow the poison tooth, but do not develop the power of crushing their prey as the constrictors do. It would be far easier for a common grass snake to kill a frog by poison before eating it, as the cobra does, than to have to swallow it alive. It would save it trouble to crush it, as a young boa constrictor of the same size would do, but it does neither, because it neither has developed, nor seems in the least likely to develop, the necessary equipment for so doing.

By the theory of evolution the grass snake ought therefore to go back in the world, while the other common English snake, the poisonous viper, armed with a weapon, powerful as a protection and a means of killing prey, increased in size and numbers and took its place. Yet this is exactly what has not happened. Grass snakes are larger and more numerous than adders, and there is no evidence that the absence of the poison fangs in any way endangers the survival of the species.

It is difficult to account for the absence of any visible failure in life of insect feeding creatures competing for existence on the same food, but with such unequal physical means for obtaining it as are possessed by the swallow, the marmoset, the shrew, the chameleon and the frog. In this list of five creatures living upon similar food we find that the physical appliances for obtaining it range from the perfect development of speed in flight in the swallow, the addition of hands for capture in the marmoset, bodily quickness and activity in the shrew, the power of assuming color exactly similar to that of environment in the chameleon, supplemented by a special apparatus for shooting out the tongue and capturing insects when motionless, to the absence of any special equipment at all, except that of a rather long tongue, in the insect eating frog.

Yet the frog, destitute of all these specialized appliances, lives just as well as the swallow, the shrew, the marmoset or the chameleon, and at least one species, the barking frog, finds that to get on in the world it has only to be still and wait till creatures walk into its mouth. It has acquired a skin color suited to its environment and a large mouth. But it is not, and could never be, considered well provided for getting its living.

Our estimate of the physical means and appliances necessary for the survival and well being of animals is probably set too high. We judge the needs of all from the perfect development and acquired powers of many, perhaps of most, which evolution has provided with appliances in excess of their real wants. Most animals are overequipped. Evolution has run riot and provided them with means and metal far in excess of their needs, just as it has provided them with an exuberance of ornament which delights us, but must already have passed beyond animal comprehension.

Probably the cats, great and small, would at once be named as the best equipped of all classes of predatory creatures, and the predatory creatures are by necessity superior in most forms of physique to those on which they prey. They are all "built" on one plan, with a special armament of teeth, sheaths to keep their claws sharp, muscles for springing suddenly to great distances, padded feet to deaden the sound of their movements and color adapted for concealment. These acquired appliances are in excess of their wants.

The polar bear, which cannot spring and has no sheaths for its claws, and has little obvious provision to aid it in swimming, catches and kills animals larger than those killed by the tiger and can kill them in the water. The wolverene, or glutton, which is heavy, slow and has the feet of a ferret, gets its living as a carnivorous animal no less well than the tiger cats, which have a far more specialized equipment for their work.

There is actual evidence from the fossil bones of tigers that this excess of equipment once went further and has been discarded as superfluous. An extinct species developed canine teeth of such enormous size that it has been named the "saber toothed tiger." The teeth were too long for its jaws, and the modern species use shorter weapons, just as modern ironclads are provided with lighter guns. The curling tusks of some of the mammoths and the palmated horns of the Irish elk were also in excess of requirements and are modified for use in the existing elephants and reindeer. Many monkeys possess a thumb, but some do not, and there is no evidence that they are therefore at a disadvantage for their nonprogressive life.—London Spectator.

Wild ducks, cranes, swallows and several other kinds of birds assemble in flocks as the time of migration approaches and seem to discuss the departure and the route.

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.—Goodman.

OUR NATIONAL HONOR

McKinley Says that It is Involved in this Campaign.

CANTON, July 13.—The most telling speech Mr. McKinley has yet delivered was the one before the Foraker club, of Cleveland, Saturday afternoon Said the speaker:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen and my feilow citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you to my home city and to my home, and I appreciate more than I can find words to express, the honor and the compliment of this all I thank you for your congratulations and the assurance of support which you make for the great principles for which this year the Republican party stands. (Applause.) I congratulate you upon having for your name one of the most illustrious of our statesmen in Ohio, Joseph Benson Foraker. (Applause.)

"My fellow citizens, recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility and a duty greater than that of any since the civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States. Now is is a struggle to preserve the financial honor of the government of the United States. (Cries of "yes" and applause.) Then it was a contest to save the Union. Now it is a contest to save the credit. (Great Applause.) Then section was arrayed against section. Now men of all sections can unite and will unite to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency. (Applause)

"In this contest patriotism is above party, and national honor is dearer than any party name The currency and credit of the government are good now and must be kept good forever.

"Our trouble is not with the character of money that we have, but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892—good the world over and unquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and prosperity. Our difficulty now is to get that money into circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish employment to American labor. (Great applause)

"This is impossible with the distrust that hangs over the country at the present time, and every effort to make our dollars, or any one of them, worth less than one hundred cents each only serves to increase that distrust. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to all, for when that is done the money now unemployed because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment will quickly appear in the channels of trade. (Cries of "you're right, Major," and applause.)

"Gentlemen, the employment of our idle money, the idle money that we already have, in gainful pursuits, will put every idle man in the country at work, and when there is work there is wages, and when there is work and wages, there are consumers who constitute the best market for the products of our soil. (Great applause.) Having destroyed business and confidence by a free trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and products are paid. (Applause.) Against both of these we stand opposed. Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished national credit, adequate revenues for the use of the government, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market, and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets. Upon this platform we stand, and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American people. (Great applause)

"I thank you again, my fellow citizens, for this call and greeting, and it will give me very great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to meet you all personally." (Applause)

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Mrs. Frances Morganthaler Taken to the State Hospital.

Mrs Frances E. Morganthaler, widow of the late Philip Morganthaler, was adjudged insane yesterday by the probate judge, Henry Wise, of Canton. Sheriff Doll or one of his deputies will take Mrs. Morganthaler to the Toledo hospital on Tuesday morning. She has had frequ ent spells of melancholy for several years, but these did not seem to greatly effect her mind The recent suicide of her husband is the attributed cause of her present condition.

SUMMER OUTING.

Driving Park Tents Pitched Friday and Saturday, July 17 and 18.

Meetings will be led by Evangelist G. K. Little, of Chicago, under a large tent. The first regular meeting will be Sunday at 9 o'clock—a Sunday school. Meetings led by Mr. Little at 10:30, 2:30 and 7:45. Meetings during the week at 2:30 and 7:45.

Admission to the grounds, free. You can bring your own tent, or rent one by applying to H. A. Shafer, No. 40 South Erie street. The C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. roads will sell tickets one fare for round trip July 19 and 26, good returning Monday. The Pennsylvania lines will sell tickets the same, except that they are good for one day only. The Canton-Massillon street railway company will sell tickets from Canton and return during the time of the meetidg for 20 cents. Tickets for sale at Ort's drug store, in South Market street, Canton. Boarding and lodging on the grounds. This outing is under the auspices of the United Brethren Church. All Christians are invited to co-operate.

Isaac Harter's Opinion.

Isaac Harter has been a life long Canton Democrat. On the subject of Mr. Bryan's nomination he says: "I cannot endorse the candidate nor the proceedings of the convention. Mr. Bryan is the logical candidate on the platform adopted. The nomination is a suitable outcome of such a convention, and it will be no test of a man's Democracy to vote against it I think Mr. Bryan the weakest man before the convention, and he has talked bolt for the past year, if a safe money plank were adopted. I believe he will be overwhelmingly defeated."

MR. BRYAN GOES HOME

He Leaves Today for Salem, Illinois.

NO DATE FOR THE NOTIFICATION

Candidate Sewall Will Remain in Chicago and Open Headquarters There—Henry Watterson Cables to His Paper from Switzerland Repudiating the Ticket.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

CHICAGO, July 13.—Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan will go this afternoon to Salem, Ill., where they will stay for two days, and then go to Lincoln, Neb., arriving on Friday. Mr. Bryan has not set a day to meet the notification committee in New York. Mr. Sewall will remain here and make his headquarters in this city.

WATTERSON SAYS "STAND FIRM."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—[By Associated Press]—Henry Watterson has cabled W. N. Halderman, of the Courier-Journal, from Geneva, Switzerland: "Another ticket is our only hope. No compromise with dishonor. Stand firm."

MR BYNUM LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.—[By Associated Press]—W. D. Bynum said in an interview this mornidg: "I have already said I cannot support the Chicago platform and ticket. Personally I like Bryan, but his views are so at variance with what I believe to be for the best interests of the country that I would be false to my convictions were I to support his candidacy. The influences which dominated the Chicago convention were not such as can be safely entrusted with the administration of the affairs of this great country."

MR COXEY'S IDEAS.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—"Gen." Jacob S. Coxey, delegate to the Populist convention, July 22, from his district in Ohio, said while here that Bryan's nomination was the best the Democratic party could make.

"I met Mr. Bryan," said the Commonwealer, "when I appeared before the ways and means committee at Washington with my good roads bill, and found him to be an able man."

"Do you think the Populists will endorse him?" he was asked.

"No, I don't. The Populists will nominate their own ticket, and then, if possible a combination will be made with the Democrats whereby either the Democratic nominee or the Populist nominee will get the support of the electoral votes of both parties"

PLANNING THE FIRST FIGHT.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The first great fight of the Democratic campaign will be made in Maine, the home of Gen. Sewall, the vice presidential candidate. Mr. Sewall has a son, Harold, former consul general to Samoa, who used to think he was a Democrat, but is now a full-fledged and devoted Republican, having attended the St. Louis convention as a delegate.

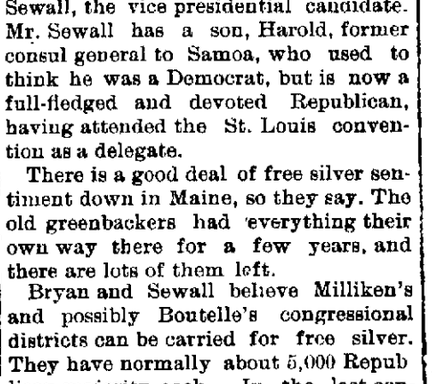
There is a good deal of free silver sentiment down in Maine, so they say. The old greenbackers had everything their own way there for a few years, and there are lots of them left.

Bryan and Sewall believe Milliken's and possibly Boutelle's congressional districts can be carried for free silver. They have normally about 5,000 Republican majority each. In the last congressional election the Republican majority was over 10,000 each.

Next September it is proposed to fill the state of Maine with orators, free silver literature and wind, with the expectation that a material reduction of the Republican majority will have a good effect on the silver campaign in other parts of the country.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE NERVES IN SUMMER.

Tired Men and Women Are Made Well Again by Paine's Celery Compound.

Everything out of doors, from grass to sky, urges tired men and women to think of health.

The listless, worked-out system naturally looks to days like these to undo the mischief done to the nerves and brain by the long grind of the year past. Thousands of tired eyes brighten at the thought of rest and recuperation.

But any thinking person must feel how powerless a few days' outing or a paltry, short vacation is against the steady drain on strength tnd vitality that has been going on so long.

Only a positive, downright invigorator and purifier can arouse ahe body out of its bad habit of poor health.

Paine's celery compound will do what a vacation is powerless to do.

It will build up the exhausted, nervous organization, give tune to the entire digestive system, and assist it to fill the body with fresh life-blood, abundant and rich

Paine's celery compound confidently cure nervous disease by overcoming the faulty nutrition of these over-exerted parts It attacks rheumatism, neuralgia, and blood impurities in the same profound manner; rouses the excretory organs to sweep out the annoying bad humors, and thoroughly rids the body of the last trace of impurity.

This extraordinary remedy is the one means accounted suffiently effective by physicians of wide practice to be relied on in cases of debility arising from whatever cause. It is the only remedy prepared under the eyes of medical profession and in strict accordance with the directions of a physician of acknowledge ability.

Paine's celery compound was first used and prescribed by no less eminent a man than America's greatest physician, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D, LL, D., of the Dartmouth Medical School.

No ordinary help, no well-meaning but professional concoction, sarsaparilla or blood purifier could do what Paine's celery compound is able to accomplish: cure men and women of such serious diseases as kidney troubles, liver complaint, dyspepsia, or permanently drive away—and there's the point that no sufferer should lose sight of—permanently drive out of the system, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all skin affections.

Nerves and brain can be worked out. This is the condition of thousands of exhausted nervous systems that have been almost worked to death in schools, counting rooms, factories and stores. Shaky nerves, flabby muscles, muddy complexions, and the general appearance of weariness and pain tell the story of exhaustion. Persistent headaches go with nervous debility. That terrible throbbing of the heart comes from a wretched condition of the nervous system. Muscular rheumatism, those dizzy spells, and that sense of weight on top of the head mean failing vigor.

The sure way to get back to perfect health of body and brain is to regulate and nourish the nerves by means of Paine's celery compound. It is a searching cure for all diseases that indicate vitiated blood. It builds up the strength; replaces used up parts by new, vigorous tissues; regulates the heart's action, and finally arouses the excretory organs—the kidneys, especially, upon whose vigilant activity depends the health and purity of the system.

Nothing so quickly builds up the tired system as this great invigorator and nerve regulator. Public opinion in the large cities throughout the country shows the reliance that thoughtful men and women have come to place upon Paine's celery compound when the body needs building up and the strength recruiting. Men in official positions in nearly every department of the public service have gone out of their way to send letters of thanks and allowed their names and letters to vouch for this great remedy.

Paine's celery compound accomplishes remarkable results because it works intelligently with a definite aim always in sight of purifying the blood, getting the wasted system again nourished and the vital organs working with ease and regularity.

A GREAT SHOT.

But He Learned That Cold "Pisen" Had Beat the Gun.

It was on a California ranch in early springtime. John, the cook, aged about 17 years, had offered to slay several thousands of the myriads of blackbirds which were swarming around the ranch if Brown, the boss, would furnish powder and shot. The birds were so numerous that the wheat had to be covered as soon as possible after sowing. If this was not done, the ground would be cleaned as free of the seed in a very short time as if it had never been seeded. Under these conditions Brown was not slow in furnishing the necessary ammunition.

The next morning after the breakfast dishes were cleared up John made his appearance in the field, armed with the old muzzle loading, double barreled shotgun. After stowing away a liberal amount of ammunition in the old gun he took deliberate aim at a place where the blackbirds seemed to be most numerous on the newly seeded ground. With a tremendous report the old gun belched forth its deadly charge. When John recovered from the recoil and the smoke had cleared up, he was surprised and delighted at the havoc he had caused in the swarm of birds. Perhaps 40 or 50 lay dead on the ground, and others dropped every few yards as the birds flew toward a clump of trees about 150 yards distant.

Loading the barrel which had been discharged, John proceeded toward the trees, intent on securing another shot, but as he drew nearer he was surprised to see the birds still dropping to the ground. When within about 30 yards of the trees, he stopped, undecided as to whether he had better fire again or not, for it seemed as though he must have wounded all of the birds, so continuously were they falling. As the birds did not seem to be alarmed by his presence, he concluded to count the dead ones, and find out how many he had killed with one load. Cautiously making his way under the trees, he commenced counting, and the birds kept falling. After counting about 200 dead birds, and seeing that they were still falling, he commenced to feel a little suspicious, and noticed that the birds were acting in a very unusual manner up in the tree.

"Ha, ha, ha!" yelled Brown, who had been taking it all in at a short distance, unseen by John. Laughing until he could scarcely walk, Brown approached, and John, who was sure something was wrong, demanded an explanation. "Well," said Brown, "I had just sown about a peck of poisoned wheat when you came out, and the poison commenced taking effect just after you fired."

The boys all call him "Blackbird John."—Forest and Stream.

Troublesome Creek's New Woman.

There lives on Troublesome creek, in Knott county, Ky., Aunt Mary Crabtree, who will be 91 years old the 15th day of August. Aunt Mary is now in possession of all her faculties, has cut a new set of teeth, and can read without glasses. The most remarkable fact of all, however, is that her hair, which was snowy white, begun to turn dark again 18 months ago, and now is of a dark, glossy brown, just the color it was when she was a girl of 18.—Philadelphia Press.

English laborers, taken the country over, average about $4.86 a week, from which they are expected to board and clothe themselves and their families.

A HOME or a PLACE TO EXIST.

That is the question! Whether it is better to go to Benedict's where you can buy handsome House Furnishings at a small cost and have your home look bright, cheerful and comfortable, or make yourself and everyone around you feel blue with stingy, old worn-out pieces of out-of-date blemishes called furniture.

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE PRICES

WILL INTEREST YOU.

We Will DISCOUNT Anybody's Prices. TRY US.

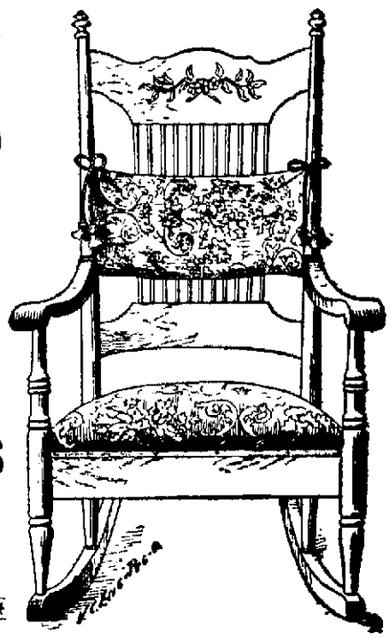
OUR $2.70 ROCKERS

are going rapidly. We cannot duplicate them.

Another car load of these

$1.20 Porch Rockers

JUST RECEIVED.



Only a few of those 18, 16, 14 yard Carpet Ends, all wool at 37½c per yd

Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators at Factory Prices.

It will pay you to trade at

THE WHITE PALACE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

VALUABLE CATCH CROPS.

Rapid Growers and Quick Maturing Varieties Sown on Wheatfields.

Each season, almost without exception, crops can be sown on fields from which rye and wheat were harvested. These catch crops must necessarily be rapid growers and early maturers. While it is not advisable to tax the land too severely, catch crops can often be grown with profit without injury to the soil. Especially is this true when the wheat crop ripens early or has to be plowed up after corn planting time. Here is what American Agriculturist says concerning the matter:

Quick maturing varieties of Indian corn have been planted for fodder as late as July 15. Plant in drills with the ordinary planter, setting it so that one grain will be dropped every six inches. When the field has been gone over, double plant, or plant in a row between the first rows. The field will then contain twice as many rows as under ordinary circumstances. This crop will not need cultivating. It can be used for soiling, or it can be cut and cured as hay.

Millets are also valuable as catch crops. German millet and Hungarian grass are the most desirable sorts, as the leafage is heavy and the heads large. Prepare the ground as for oats, sowing broadcast or in drills, at the rate of one-half to one bushel per acre, allowing 60 or 70 days for full development. If there is sufficient moisture in the ground to give the plants a good start, considerable drought can be withstood. To make good hay, cut as soon as the heads begin to appear. Allow to lie until partially cured, then rake into windrows and allow to remain until thoroughly dried out. Then stack, or store in barns. The crop answers well for soiling or putting into the silo.

Where a grain catch crop is desired nothing is superior to buckwheat. It furnishes excellent bee pasture, as it begins to blossom early and continues, if permitted, until cold weather. Plow the ground three or four inches deep, and sow either with drill or broadcast, at the rate of two to five pecks per acre.

Rape is a pasture and soiling plant, resembling turnips above ground, but having no bulbous root. As it is an annual sowed on plowed ground, there is no sod, so that pasturing by light animals, such as sheep, hogs or calves, is most satisfactory. Horses and cattle are liable to injure the plant. If the ground be dry and firm, heavy stock may graze upon rape fields. When first turned on, animals should not be allowed to remain more than a few hours for fear of bloating; also they should not eat large quantities while the dew is on. The fattening qualities of the plant are greater than those of clover. Sow on rich soil at the rate of one to two pounds of seed per acre. It can be sown in drills or broadcast up to July 20, or even later should the season be wet. If the season is very dry at the time of sowing, the plant will not flourish.

Fall turnips can be sown as a catch crop and the roots preserved for winter stock feed, being especially desirable for sheep, but also valuable for cattle and dairy cows. The principal growth made by the turnip is in the fall, when the weather is moist and cool. Hot, dry winds are injurious. They can be sown from the 1st of July almost to the latter part of August. The latter period is usually most desirable.

Alfalfa and Chinch Bugs.

The Iowa Homestead furnishes an interesting item concerning an alfala field near Topeka. The seed for this was cultivated in between rows of (listed) growing corn from the 17th to the 20th of July, 1895, a time when chinch bugs were doing considerable damage to it.

A sample of the alfalfa selected at random and pulled by hand recently shows roots 26 inches long and a growth above ground of 23 inches. An interesting query with Mr. Rice, the owner of the field at the time of the sowing, had been whether the chinch bugs in the growing corn would not destroy the young alfalfa as fast as it came up, but he says they let it severely alone, and he now feels certain that alfalfa, like red clover, is a crop which can be considered bugproof.

Dairying In Kansas.

The more the subject is given attention the more evident it becomes that Kansas possesses the natural conditions favorable to an extensive dairy industry. It is an ambition of the present secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture to see more of this sort of thing in Kansas.

Minnesota, with a less number of cows than Kansas, is marketing butter alone to the value of $8,000,000 annually, and Iowa has 860 creameries and cheese factories, the former having 80,000 patrons and making butter from 670,000 cows. Secretary Coborn insists that what these states can do Kansas, with its wealth of grasses and grains, can in time easily approach, if not surpass.

Fence or No Fence.

Fence or no fence for field crops, that is the question. The agricultural report of the state of Iowa, the greatest stock raising state of the union, states that "the annual cost of keeping up our fences exceeds the total sales of our live stock. The total cost of fencing the land in most of our states exceeds the cost of all the buildings."

The New York farmers' congress favors a state law providing for wide tires on wagons not compulsory until 1900, with a standard for width to which wagon makers can conform. It also suggests that stone for roads should be crushed at state prisons by convicts.

POPULISTS AND SILVERITES.

Both Gathering For Their Conventions. Either Bryan or Teller.

St. Louis, July 15.—Prominent men are arriving here for the two conventions of the Populists and National Silver party July 22.

As the Populists begin to gather it is evident that there will be two propositions made which will form the chief contention of the convention.

One is that the Populists shall abandon any idea of a separate and distinct national ticket and endorse outright the candidates and the platform of the Chicago convention.

This proposition will be supported by the friends of Senator Henry M. Teller, nearly all the Populist members of the United States senate and the People's party leaders in many of the western states.

The west, the southwest and the northwest are nearly solid for propositions to indorse Mr. Bryan and put up no other ticket.

From the south come delegates and People's party leaders who are not delegates to the convention urging another proposition—to put up a presidential ticket, adopt a platform, run presidential electors in all the states where the Populist party has an organization and then, when the time comes to cast the vote in the electoral college, let the Populists and Democrats combine on the strongest man, whether that be Bryan or the Populist nominee.

Vigorous objection is urged against this on the ground that it would be dangerous to the common cause of free silver. It would divide the strength of its adherents, and in some of the close states where one or the other holds the balance of power, a division of their strength might give the state to McKinley.

SEWALL NOT ALARMED.

He Thinks Bryan's Eloquence Will Win the Gold Men.

Syracuse, July 15.—Arthur Sewall of Maine, the Democratic nominee for vice president, has passed through Syracuse. He was asked: "What do you think of the action of Democratic papers in the east bolting the recently adopted platform?"

"Oh," said Mr. Sewall, "they will all come back into the fold. In the west the people are all enthusiastic over the ticket. Mr. Bryan is a very strong man. When he comes east he will endeavor to control the gold men. I have no doubt that when he presents his views clearly before the people in the east that they will be won over to his side. The convention was exciting."

All For Bryan.

Des Moines, July 15.—The silverites of the state have met in convention at Flynn's hall. Thirty-five delegates were selected to the St. Louis convention as bimetallists. They are all for Bryan.

Killed In a Runaway.

New York, July 15.—Arthur E. Chandler, track superintendent of the Atlantic coast electric railway, and James Sweeny, a laborer, have been thrown in front of a trolley car at Long Branch, by a spirited team of horses and killed.

Li Hung Chang In Paris.

Paris, July 15.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman and diplomat, has been given a state reception, with military honors, here. President Faure, members of the ministry and other distinguished personages met the famous representative of the Chinese Empire.

WHO SAYS SO?

Everybody Who Has Used Them and Some of Them Are Massillon People.

Who told you so?
Neighbor so-and so.
Oh well. That's all right.
Testimony differs, does'nt it?
The more some people say.
The less faith we have.
But the right man's word
Is taken at once.
That's the difference.
People want Massillon reference
Particularly in matters of health.
We tell you Doan's Kidney Pills cure
But we are the makers of them.
"Who says so" counts here, does'nt it.
Massillon people say so.
And we give you their addresses.
Perhaps you may know them.
Active lives bring on kidney troubles.
An example of this is.

Mr. Lewis Good painter and decorater of 64 North Street says—"I have not been an exception to the rule that the majority of painters have k dney dis ase, as I have been troubled more or less for the last two years, having a great deal of back ache. When stooping over it would get very sore and lame, a false step or a jerk, or a heavy lift was sure to bring pain, in the kidneys in the shape of a quick twinge. I am pleased that I was induced to procure Doan's Kidney Pills at Baltzly's Drug Store for since using them I have not been troubled. My estimation of Doan's Kidney Pills is that they are true to their representations and I am always willing to tell others of my experience with them."

It never was any trouble for Mr. Good to give an estimate of a job of painting and since his experience with Doan's Kidney Pills it is no trouble to give you his estimatian of them, if you will ask him he will do so with pleasure. He is right in town every day, and in the evening he can be found at his home as he seldom goes out after his day's work is done.

What Doan's Kidney Pills have done for others they will do for you. They are sold for 50 cents a box If your dealer doesn't keep them write us. Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents for the U. S.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Saltsman Drug Co.

Excursion to Pittsburg, July 19.

Sunday, July 19, special low rate round trip tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania lines to Pittsburg. $1.50 from Massillon. Special train leaves 6:10 a. m., central time. See Schenley park, Pittsburg, and Riverview park, Allegheny, in glorious summer green. Enjoy the odorous flowers in the conservatories; and the Zoo is an attractive entertainment for visitors. Special train returning leaves Pittsburg union station 7 p. m., Allegheny 7:07 p. m., central time, Sunday, July 19. Excursion tickets valid only on these trains.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rivers Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only 50 cents a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed; then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best remedy ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Company.

Are You Tired

All the time? This condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of that tired feeling by giving them rich, red blood.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

One of the most deeply interesting and truly educative books ever written is "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr V. R. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This splendid volume of 1,008 pages includes ninety pages on the subject of diseases peculiar to women, with directions for home treatment, rendering unnecessary the embarrassing "examination" and generally useless "local treatment," so dreaded by modest women. The book contains the most rational principles of hygiene ever published. Illustrated with over 300 engravings—a complete medical library in one volume. No other medical book in the English language ever had such an enormous sale. 680,000 copies were sold at $1.50 each. Dr. Pierce is now distributing a new free edition of half a million copies. A copy will be sent absolutely free to anyone who will send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. The present edition is in all respects the same as that sold at $1 50 except only that it is bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

Chicago, July 15.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, active, $2.95@$3 60; cattle, weak, $3 40@$4.55; sheep, steady.

Wheat, 54¼; corn, 27½; oats, 16⅞.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Sept. ..	56¾	56⅝	56	56¼
Dec. ..	58¾	58⅞	58⅛	58⅜
Oats.				
Sept ..	16⅝	16	16⅝	16⅝
Dec. ..	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅜
Corn.				
Sept. ..	28	28⅛	27½	27¾
Dec. ..	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28¼
Pork				
Sept. ...	6 60	6 65	6 55	6 57½
Lard.				
Sept. ...	3 72	3 72	3 70	3 70
Dec. ..	3 87	3 87	3 85½	3 87

Cash Wheat, 54½.
" Corn 27½.
" Oats 16⅝.
" Pork 6 50.
" Lard 3 62.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, July 15. 1896,

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	16–18
Corn	28–30
Barley	45
Wool	8–12 15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 25–$1 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	$75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay, (old)	$10 00–12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00–$8 00

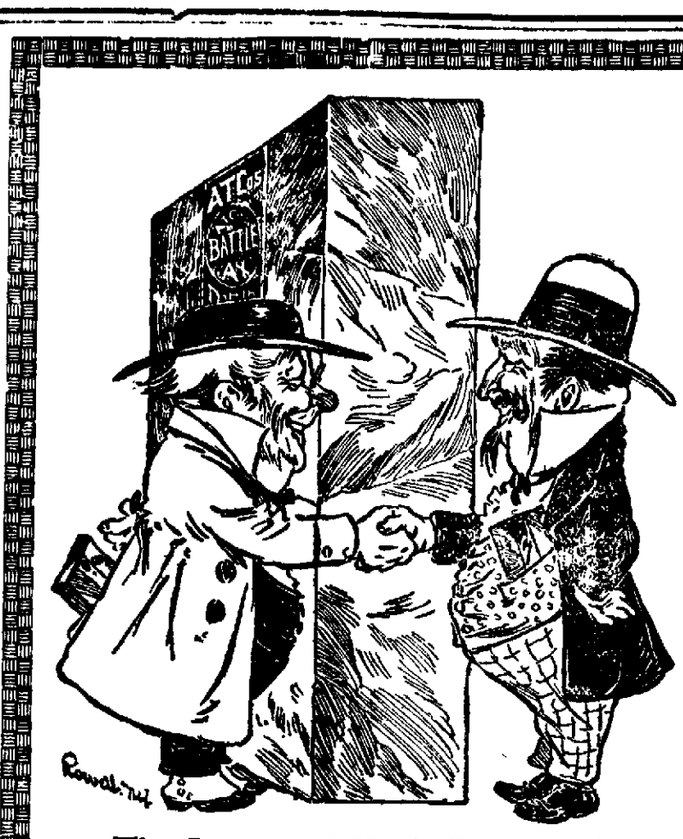
PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	10–12½
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	9
White beans, per bushel	$1 25–1 50
Potatoes, new	35
Onions	50
Apples, new	20–25
Peaches per bu	75–$1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8–10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12–15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4– 6
Salt, per barrel	$1 00–$1 20

First-Class Steamboat Service Between Detroit and Cleveland, and Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo.

D. & C. Floating Palaces are now running between Detroit and Cleveland, and on May 1 commenced to run daily between Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo. If you are traveling between the above points take advantage of a water trip and save money.

Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.



The Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

"BATTLE AX" is the most tobacco, of the best quality, for the least money. Large quantities reduce the cost of manufacture, the result going to the consumer in the shape of a larger piece, for less money, than was ever before possible.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, July 14.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 61@62c; No. 2 red, 60@61c; spring wheat, 59@60c

CORN—No. 2 yellow car, 33@34c; No. 2 shelled, 32@33c; high mixed shelled, 32@32½c; mixed car, 30@31c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 22@23c; No 2 do, 21@22c; extra No. 3 white, 20½@21c; light mixed, 19@20c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14.50@15.00; No. 2 timothy, $12.25@12.75; mixed clover, $10 00@11.00; packing, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8 00@8.50; wagon hay, $17 00@18.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 17@18c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 14@15c; fancy country, roll, 10@11c; low grade and cooking, 7@8.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 8@8¼c; New York flats, cream, 8¼c; new Ohios, 7@7½c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11@12c; limburger, 8½@9c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 13c.

EGGS — Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11½@12c; seconds, 9@10c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 75@85c per pair; live chickens, small, 55@65c; spring chickens, 30@60c per pair; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 15@16c.

Pittsburg, July 14.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, about 65 cars on sale: quality only fair, market fair; prices unchanged today; receipts light; market steady. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $4.35@4.40; good, $4.15@4.25; tidy, $4.00@4.10; good butchers, $3 80@4.00; fair, $3.50@3.80; common, $3.00@3.50; rough fat, $3.00@3.85; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; heifers, $3.00@4.00; bologna cows, per head, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $15.00 40.00.

HOGS—Receipts light on Monday, about 15 cars for sale; market opened active and prices a shade higher, but closed weak; today's run is light; market active at unchanged prices. We quote: Prime light, $3.70@3.75; best medium, $3.65@3.70; heavy hogs, $3.20@3.30; roughs $2.00@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light on Monday, 20 cars on sale; market firm on sheep and ¼ to ½ lower on lambs; today's receipts 4 cars; sheep 5 to 10 cents higher, and lambs ¼ to ½ higher; all sold. We quote: Prime, $4.10@4.85; good, $3.85@4 00; fair, $3 40@3.75; common, $2.5 @3.00; culls, $1.00@2.00; choice yearlings, $3.75@4 25; common to good yearlings, $2.50@3.50; choice lambs, $5.00@5.50; common to good lambs, $4.75@4.95; veal calves, $6.00@6..5; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00.

Cincinnati, July 14.

HOGS—Market steady at $2.90@3.55. Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2 25@4.10. Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 200 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $1.50@4.00. Receipts, 6,600 head; shipments, 3,300 head. Lambs—Market steady at $3.25@6.25.

New York, July 14.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 64c; No. 1 hard, 67¼c.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 33½c.

OATS—Spot market firmer; No. 2, 21¼c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 7½@8½c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 5½@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep quiet and steady; sheep, $3.00@4.50; lambs, common to choice, $4.25@6.30.

HOGS—Market weak at $3.40@3.90.

A Superbly Appointed Train.

Undoubtedly the handsomest train between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Superiors and Duluth is the "North Western Limited," which leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily via the North Western Line (Chicago & North Western Ry). Its equipment, which is entirely new throughout, and embraces compartment sleeping cars, buffet, smoking and library cars, standard sleeping cars, dining and ladies' coaches, has every luxury which imagination can conceive or mind invent for the comfort and convenience of passengers. All agents sell tickets via the Chicago & North Western Ry. For full information apply to agents of connecting line, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Now is the time to subscribe.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

OUT-OF-TOWN PATRONS

May save price of several trips on a single purchase in this great July

Before Inventory Sale!

No surplus stock to be taken into account—every yard from every department must go without reserve—

High Class Novelty Dress Goods,
Elegant Silks,
Fine American and Imported Wash Goods,
Ready made Garments,
Millinery,
Men's and Boys' Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

all to go in one grand

Clearance Sale

that will pay you to come hundreds of miles to attend.

A letter to **Our Mail Order Department** giving suggestion of goods desired, as to material, style and quality, will receive same careful attention as do customers shopping at counters.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET. PITTSBURG.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss.
Rosa Jeukes, vs. Mary Meir. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction in the Village of Navarre, on the premises, on

Saturday, July 18, 1896,

at 10 o'clock a. m,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Being a part of lot numbered twenty-three (23) in the old town of Navarre, Stark county, Ohio, now part of the incorporated Village of Navarre, beginning in the south line of Canal street at the northwest corner of said lot and being at a stake in the middle of an open space north 38 degrees east 2½ feet from the northeast corner of A. Garver's drug store; thence north 38 degrees east 50 2-10 feet to a stake in the middle of a private driveway, or alley; thence 17 degrees 15 minutes east, with the middle of said driveway, a distance of 81 8-10 feet to a stake on the north bank of the Ohio canal; thence south 61 degrees west, with the bank of said canal, a distance of 71 5-10 feet to a stake; thence north 26 degrees west, and along the middle of an open space between lots nine and twenty-three in said Village, a distance of fifty-six (56) feet to the place of beginning.

But this condition and stipulation is attached to this conveyance to-wit: The said alley or driveway shall be kept open, and clear as a driveway or alley for the benefit of the grantees or their representatives or assigns, and the owner or owners of the balance or east part of said lot twenty-three; it being clearly agreed that such alley shall be kept and maintained, its present width and in its present location, for the use and benefit of all the owners of said lot twenty-three, as they may be from this time to time hereafter, and this conveyance is conditioned to such effect, and the grantees for themselves and their assigns and representatives covenant to so keep and hold the west half of said alley with and for the grantor herein or his assigns.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
Nat C. McLean, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

John C. Bothwell et. al., vs. David Mathie et. al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises in Lawrence township, two miles southeast of Canal Fulton, on

Saturday, August 15th, 1896,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situate in the state of Ohio, county of Stark and township of Lawrence, and being a part of lot No 1 original section 23, township 1, range 10, as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of a tract of land conveyed by Weaver, Jarvis & Starkweather to Adam Oberlin, by deed dated May 18, 1839; thence south along said Oberlin line 17 chains, 10 links to a post; thence south 10 degrees, east 22 chains, 16 links along said Oberlin's and John Wagner's line to a post; thence south 83 degrees, east 7 chains, 67 links to a post in the line of John Wagner's land; thence south 1¾ west, about 21 chains and 19 links to the south boundary of said section; thence north 89 degrees, west 4 chains 65 links to the Tuscarawas river; thence upward along the banks of said river to a post at the corner of land purchased by Jacob Hick of John Williams; thence east to the center of the canal; thence down the center of said canal to the road opposite Jacob Hick's land; thence north 75 degrees, east 10 chains, 20 links along said Hick's line to a post; thence north 63 degrees, east 6 chains along said Hick's land to a post; thence north 75 degrees, east 1 chains, 25 links to the place of beginning; excepting therefrom 35 acres sold off the east part of said premises by John Schilling to Peter Mathie and recorded in volume 64, page 190 of the deed records of Stark county. Said premises above described after deducting said 35-acre tract containing 18.11 acres of land.

Also the following described premises, situate in the township of Lawrence, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as being part of east fractional section 23, Township 1, Range 10, Stark County, Ohio, beginning on the north line of 60 acres of land deeded to said Samuel Duck by Thomas Kirk, by deed bearing date April 10, 1880, at a stone in the center of the Fulton road, from which corner the following bearing was taken to-wit: A white oak tree 8 inches in diameter, south 83 degrees, east 12 links; thence from said stone north 88 degrees, west 30 chains, 23 links to a stone near the canal; thence south 17½ degrees, east 7 chains and 50 links; thence south 21½ degrees, east 3 chains; thence south 26½ degrees, east 7 chains; thence south 36½ degrees, east 2 chains; thence north 75 degrees, east 9 chains and 50 links; thence north 83 degrees east 6 chains; thence north 75 degrees east 8 chains; thence north 78½ degrees east 8 chains and 50 links to a stone in the crossroads; thence north 11½ degrees west 13 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning containing 16.10 acres, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways; excepting from the premises last above described a four acre tract sold by Peter Mathie to James L. McCurdy, trustee, and recorded in Vol. 111, page 191 of the Deed Records of Stark County. Also excepting a tract containing 2½ acres sold by Pero Mathie to The Crawford Coal Company and recorded in Vol. 133, page 237 of the Deed Records of Stark County. The entire premises above described containing about 87 71-100 acres of land more or less after deducting the land described in the exceptions.

Appraised at Four Thousand Dollars.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Day, Lynch & Day. Hiram Doll, Sheriff.
Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Isabelle Johnstone, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. A. POORMAN,
Administrator with will annexed.

Legal Notice.

State of Ohio, Stark County, ss } In Probate Court.

Zachariah Kaylor, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. Mary Kaylor, et. al., Defendant

Mary Kaylor, who resides at Zelner Postoffice, Richland county, Ohio, and Harmon Kaylor, who resides at Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, and an unknown heir of Frederick Kaylor, who resides at or near the same place; Susan Glen, who resides at Lucas, Richland county, Ohio; Mrs. Henry Blush, who resides at Zelner Postoffice, Richland county, Ohio; Mrs Jane Bowers, of Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, and Samuel F Kaylor, of Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio; also the unknown heirs of John Kaylor, who are heirs at law of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, and who reside at or near Goshen, Indiana; also Sarah Slatter, of Smithville, Ohio; Elizabeth Kaylor, whose address is unknown; George Kaylor, who resides at Cleveland, Ohio; Frederick Kaylor, of Cataract, Owen county, Indiana; Henry Kaylor, of Elvin, Illinois; Samuel Kaylor, who resides at Kipleyville; Jacob Kaylor, whose residence is unknown; Mrs. Nancy Trusman, Elkhart, Indiana, and the unknown heirs of Susan Shetler, deceased, who are heirs at law of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, and whose address is at or near Webster, Indiana; Mrs. Tena Meek, of Piercetown, Indiana; Mrs. Reokah Gross, who resides at Weston, Wood county, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Deck, of Plymouth, Ohio; Mrs. S. K. Hoak, of North Auburn, Ohio; H. D. Hoak, who resides at Shiloh, Ohio; M. J. Hoak, of Plymouth, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Foss, who resides at Tiro, Ohio; Tella Erwin, Seonia, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary Cain, of Chicago Junction, Ohio, and Silas Erwin, who resides at Chicago Junction, Ohio Mrs. Elizabeth Suter and her unknown heirs, who reside at or near New Enterprise, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Judith Stull, of Stean Corners, Morrow county, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Miller, of the same place; Mrs. Undersal and her unknown heirs, who reside at or near Burgoon, Sandusky county, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Barr, whose address is unknown; Samuel Barr, of Lucas Ohio; Mrs. Mary Stotter, North Liberty, Richland county, Ohio, and Mrs. Nancy Baker, of Lucas county, Ohio.

All of the above named will take notice that Zachariah Kaylor, administrator of the estate of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, on the 23rd day of May, 1896, filed his petition in Probate Court within and for the county of Stark, and state of Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the debts and the charges of administering his estate; that he died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate, situated in said county, to-wit: The east of the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14), township eleven (11), range ten (10), containing fifty five (55) acres of land, excepting from said fifty-five (55) acres two and one hundred and twenty one hundred and sixtieths (2 120 160) off of the same sold to the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company, by deed bearing date November 7th, 1874, made by Christian Kaylor, as guardian for Daniel Kaylor, to railway company, received for record August 24th, 1877, and recorded August 27th, 1877, in the Stark county records. Also excepting a strip of land sold to the Connotton Valley Railway Company, for railroad purposes, for a description of which see Stark county records, Vol. 183, page 258.

The prayer of said petition is for the sale of said real estate as a whole; that the sale of a part thereof would only be a great injury; that it is for the best interests of the estate that the property be so sold.

The persons first above mentioned will further take notice that they have been made parties defendant to said petition, and that they are required to answer the same on or before the 15th day of August, 1896 ZACHARIAH KAYLOR,
Administrator of Daniel Kaylor, deceased.
Willison & Day, Attorneys.
Massillon, O., June 11, 1896.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Thomas R. Richmond, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 29th day of June, 1896.

Frank L. Baldwin,
Adm'r. with will annexed.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Duncan H. McLaughlin, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 19th day of June, 1896

DeParry M. Merrell,
Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of Elizabeth Miller late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1896.

Andrew C. Miller,
William H Miller,
Cameron Miller,
Executors.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non with will annexed, of the estate of Charles J. Bammerlin late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 6th day of July, 1896.

Lafayette Wonders,
Administrator, de bonis non with will annexed.

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